CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28679—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.I.	KHEDIVE	3608	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	690	R. Harvey	26th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.I.	ROME	5750	1300	A. R. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	850	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3390	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,163 tons, on the 2nd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 5th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,675 tons, on the 6th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

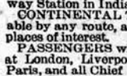
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4099	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMITE AND DETONATORS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of

6,000 lbs very best Swiss Dynamite.
65,000 best Sextuple Detonators.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery at the Stores, Mormugao. Reply at once to

AGENT,
W. I. P. Railway.
Mormugao.
February, 24, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such s Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
ઇ. ઙ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

TRUNKS, BAGS, & PORTMANTEAUX.

REGULATION TROOPSHIP AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.

Iron-Frame Work, covered Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound in Leather.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 16 by 12	38 0	43 0
,, 28 by 17 by 12	43 0	48 0
,, 30 by 20 by 12	48 0	54 0
,, 33 by 22 by 12	53 0	60 0
,, 36 by 24 by 12	57 0	64 0

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.

Same as above, complete with Tray.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 33 by 19 by 19	48 0	54 0
,, 36 by 20 by 20	52 0	58 0

NEW PATENT ROLLER CABIN TRUNKS.

Iron-Framed Work, Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound, with Oak Protectors.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 36 by 20 by 17	57 0	64 0
,, 27 by 14 by 11	42 0	47 0
,, 24 by 12 by 9	33 0	36 8

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.

Strong Lever Locks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 12 by 8	14 0	16 0
,, 27 by 13 by 9	17 0	19 0
,, 30 by 12 by 9	24 0	27 0
,, *33 by 14 by 9	29 0	36 0

* Holds Helmet and Sword.

GLADSTONE BAGS—COLLAPSIBLE.

Superior Quality.
In Black or Brown Hide.

Sizes...	16"	18"	20"	22"	24"	26"	28"
Cash...Rs.	21 0	27 0	32 0	37 0	44 0	52 0	60 0
Credit. ,,	23 8	30 0	36 0	42 0	49 0	58 0	67 0

NEW GLADSTONE BAGS—EXPANDING.

T Bags are blocked—which prevents the contents being crushed.

Sizes	22"	24"	In Brown
Cash...Rs.	42 0	52 0	or
Credit ,,	47 0	58 0	Black Hide.

THE BEACONSFIELD BAG.

For Hunting Kit, &c.—Plain Hide.
Size 24" Cash, Rs. 54. Credit, Rs 60.

PATENT COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Imperial" No. 1, 28 inches	46 0	52 0
,, ,, 38 ,,	70 0	78 0
"Cabin" No. 2, 36 ,,	50 0	56 0
"Visiting" No. 4, 22 ,,	21 0	23 8

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.

First quality only kept.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 13 by 9	14 0	16 0
,, 27 by 15 by 10	16 0	18 0
,, 30 by 20 by 12	20 0	22 0

STEEL TRUNKS—WOOD BOUND.

Treacher's Specialty.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 36 by 19 by 12	22 0	25 0
,, 39 by 19 by 13	28 0	32 0

CROCODILE STEEL "BRINDISI" TRUNKS

For Steamers or Rail.

Length	24"	27"	30"	32"
Cash Rs.	13 0	16 0	19 0	22 0
Credit ,,	15 0	18 0	21 0	25 0

OVERLAND OR CABIN TRUNKS.

Treacher's Specialty.

Open in Centre with compartments for Boots and Slippers; also Separate Tray for Linen.

Sizes	22"	24"
Cash Rs.	35 0	39 0
Credit ,,	38 0	43 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS.

With all Latest Improvements.
Brown Waterproof Canvas.

Sizes	6"	7"	8"
Cash Rs.	6 0	7 0	8 0
Credit ,,	7 0	8 0	9 0

Plain Brown Hide.

Sizes	6"	7"	8"
Cash Rs.	10 0	11 0	12 0
Credit ,,	11 8	12 8	13 8

BRIEF BAGS.

In Black or Brown Hide.

Sizes	12"	14"	16"
Cash Rs.	13 0	16 0	18 8
Credit ,,	15 0	18 0	21 0

Also kept in Stock, a large Selection of

VALISE AND HOLDALL BAGS, GAME BAGS, SOILED LINEN BAGS, HAT OR BONNET BOXES, HELMET CASES, &c.

N. B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and of Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a posiion to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

GUY'S TONIC

For all Nervous forms of Debility, loss of Appetite, pain after eating, Heartburn and Sluggish Liver, removing Brain weariness, Nerve Waste, Langour and Despondency. The most implicit confidence can be placed in this simple, safe, and efficient remedy. Price, Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, SATURDAY 5TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH of MARCH,

AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities :—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Females Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates :—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 7 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Saturday, 5th March) „ do. do. „	0-8
For the Third Fete (Monday, 7th March) „ do. do. „	2
For the Fourth Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) „ 9-0 to 11-0 „	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all four Fetes.....	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 4-30 and 6-30 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE :—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jardine, Mrs.
Birdwood, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Budgen, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Bissett, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Barnett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Breul, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Budrudin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pheroshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cursetjee Manekjee, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manekjee, Miss.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
Jehangeer D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY) MARCH 1ST, 1892.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

Miss KATE DOUGLAS

AND

Miss FRANCES ROSS,

BY THE

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SHYLOCK .....Mr. Geo. C. Miln.
PORTIA .....Miss Kate Douglas.
NERISSA.....Miss Frances Ross.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

PEOPLE'S NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.

NUGENT & CO.

THE ANCHOR Line S.S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Build ings, Bombay, 29th February, 1892.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th February, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN," are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 29, 1892.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1892, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable Sir RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E., C.S., Vice Patron, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 1st March, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PARVATIBAI, widow of DINAJI DAMODHERJI and DAMODHAR DINAJI, have contracted TO SELL unto LOHAR KALIDAS MOORAR the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 26th Day of February, 1892.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 1st Carpenter Street, in registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201·29 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1 96, New No. 8820, old Survey No. 472, and new Survey No. 5218, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 6550, and street No. 59-61, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anunta Moroba, on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Patel, on or towards the North by the 1st Carpenter Street, and on or towards the South by the Halalcore Passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai and Damodhar Dinaji and their tenants.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH

COUGH AND COLD ?

USE

St. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

The never-failing Specific for

PULMONARY

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,

and settled

CONSUMPTION.

It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clears the throat of

HOARSENESS,

and strengthens the

VOCAL ORGAN.

☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1-0.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

ONLY FIVE (5) MORE

CIRCUS PERFORMANCES.

MORE CHANGES
TO-NIGHT, MARCH 1ST.
20 ITEMS
IN THE PROGRAMME.

AND

DEBUT OF

PROF. BEAUMONT,
SAVER OF 70 LIVES.

THE MAN FISH,

MISS VANE.

THE CHARMING WATER QUEEN,

AND

LITTLE ALICE,

The CHAMPION CHILD DIVER
and NATIONAL ARTISTE
OF THE WORLD

Prof. BEAUMONT will smoke a Cigar whilst under Water
„ „ „ sneeze whilst under Water
„ „ „ drink „ „ „
„ „ „ sleep „ „ „
„ „ „ pick up 50 coins „ „
With his Mouth, with his Hands tied behind him.
Prof. BEAUMONT and Miss VANE will play Cards whilst under Water.

Miss VANE will Sew and Sleep
whilst under water.

LITTLE ALICE'S ACROBATIC FEATS
WHILST UNDER WATER.

DON'T FAIL TO WITNESS
This Novel and Interesting Display.

THE FEELEYS IN NEW FEATS.

NEW RIDING ACTS,
NEW PERFORMING PONIES,
NEW CLOWN ACTS,
NEW PERFORMING HORSES,
&c., &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
AT 4 P.M.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
Children Half Price to All Parts.
ZENANA GALLERY,
COMFORTABLY CARPETED,
FOR NATIVE LADIES,
NOW ERECTED.
Rs. 3 Per Seat.
Separate Entrance at Rear of Enclosure for Native Ladies.
DOORS OPEN AT 8 P. M. Commencing at 9 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Boxes per Seat..Rs. 4.	Second Class per Seat..Rs. 2.
Stalls per Seat..Rs. 3.	Second Class Gallery..Re. 1.

Third Class Gallery 8 Annas.
☞ No Half Price to the Evening Performances.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES
Will be given every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking Office open from 9 A. M. till 12 A.M., and from 2-30 P. M. till 5-30 P. M.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY ESTABLISHED himself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR at 9, Church Gate Street.

FRANK L. McAFEE.

1st March, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Seal
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.

Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 „ „

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'s

"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, &c. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and sealing of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 686 of 1890.

Abdool Hoossein Heptoola, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Haji Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, Joosub Hajee Ebrahim Abdool Karim Hajee Ebrahim and Abdool Succoor Hajee Ebrahim, all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1891, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before Kaikhushru F. Modi, Esqr. the receiver appointed by the Hon'ble the High Court, through Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1892, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. The sale will take place on the said property.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed defendants in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazar Road, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C. Ward No. 8,049,50. and street Nos. 263,270 (1) containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 137, New No. 7451, old survey No. 1529, and new survey No. 990, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdool Hosein Heptoolla, on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Trimbak, on or towards the east by the Bhendy Bazar Road, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Kaikhushru F Modi, Esqr. at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade.—Dated this 10th day of February 1892.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 1, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, situate at Camatteepoora 1st Street, Camatteepoora 1st Lane, Camatteepoora Centre Road, Camatteepoora 2nd Street.

Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Peerozbai, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and wife of Cowasjee Jeewanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jangham Dharmajee, the following properties, (viz) :—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st March 1892, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Camatteepoora 1st Lane, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3381, new No. 10183, old Survey No. 2959, and new Survey No. 5786, containing by admeasurement seventy and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the property of Rajamnabai, on the north by the Cammatteepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1083. and street No. 48, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st March 1892, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NOT 2.

All those three several pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, now formed into one, situate at the Camatteepoora 1st Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six and one-third square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3386, 3383, and 3387, new Nos. 10147, 10188, and 10189, old Survey Nos. 2961, 2935, and 2936, and new Survey, No. 5790, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1083 and street No. 56; and bounded on the east by the property of Rajamna Jalla, on the west by the property of Shivlingu Ukajee, on the north by the Camatteepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said pieces of land or ground and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st March 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Camatteepoora Centre Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3380, new No. 10182, old Survey No. 2923, and new Survey No. 5885, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2224, and Street No. 214, and bounded on the east by the Camatteepoora Centre Road aforesaid, on the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the Camatteepoora 1st Street aforesaid, on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmaji.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st March 1892, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.

All those three pieces or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or two dwelling-houses standing on two of the said pieces of ground, while the third is a vacant piece of land situate and being at the 2nd Camatteepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3321, new No. 10278, old Survey No. 3103, and new Survey No. 5881, also registered under old Nos. 3310, 3321, new Nos. 10276 and 10277, old Survey Nos. 3101 and 3102, and new Survey Nos. 5879 and 5880, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1125 and street Nos. 111 and 110, and bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, on the south by 2nd Camatteepoora Street aforesaid, on the east by the house of Cassum Abdool, and on the west by the house of Bala bin Narsu, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors, to the mortgagee, at their office in Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, March 1, 1892.

SALE OF BALES AND LOOSED DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbotter & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March 1892, at 3 p.m., at the Scott Press, Colaba, (opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station) and on account of the underwriters, viz. :—

14 bales damaged and wet cotton.
Lot loose do.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, March 1, 1892.

NOTICES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimon ials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications address ed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1892, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary,
R. A. Sailors' Home.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To consider the advisability of extending the Mill by the addition of Weaving Machinery, and to pass such resolution in regard to the matter as the Shareholders may think fit.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1892.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS :—

BALL HOBSON & CO. AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MARCH 1892.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls).....	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds).....	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls).....	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls).....	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS.

MADE OF BEST MATERIALS ONLY.

Strong, Durable, and of Superior Quality.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50 or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-10
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	982½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	90

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
do. B. & C. I. R. New £18 shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200	10 / 7½	250 / 135
Back Bay Reclam	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,000
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,775
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	955
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	120
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Tea Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Murcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	53
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	£10	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	200	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	3,200	2.	..	5-8	18

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,260
China Mill Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingangchat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	740
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	33	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	3	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Press Co	1,000	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	45 dvd	34
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura Cotton & P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Motasili Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	297
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Belary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sindi	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	305

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs	23-14	
China Leaf	"	23-13	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3	"
Do. do. new	"	23-6	"
Australia do.	"	23-15	
Bombay do.	"	23-9	
English Sovereigns	"	14-13	
Do. Drazors	"	14-12-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	227	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five Francs	"	215	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Second Day.
David Mills Company, 3 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Elphinstone High Schools, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, Novelty Theatre, 9 p. m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Britannia (s), from Glasgow ; Afghan (s), London ; H. M. S. Lapwing, Karachi ; and Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. King Arthur and Krishna left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Clan Monroe and Afghan yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Britannia entered and the s. s. Etolia left the dock yesterday.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.—Mr. H. Lenahan, B.A., will read a paper, entitled "Literary Curiosities," at the Grant Road Y. M. C. A. Rooms, to-day, at 8 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—It has been decided to postpone the entertainment, which was notified to take place this evening, till St. Patrick's Day, the 17th instant. Members and friends are kindly requested to note the above.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Walter C. Hughes, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, residing at 39, Marine Lines, has reported to the police the theft of a silver hunting watch, a gold chain, and a gold locket and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 350.

PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—The third match of the first ties was played yesterday morning, and was won by Mr. J. M. Divecha, the score being 6-0 and 6-2. The fourth match will be played off this evening at 4-30, between Messrs. E. N. Davur and S. P. Dastoor.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—Landscape Gardening in Native States, by Mr. H. St. John Jackson ; and Diseases of Fig Trees, by Dr. J. C. Lisboa. The accounts for 1891.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdoolla Gopichand was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having murdered his mistress Radhee, on Saturday night last, by cutting her throat. No proof has as yet been obtained by the police against the accused, who is arrested only on suspicion. The case has been remanded by the Magistrate.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning, a man, named Rebello, residing at Tanna, and a clerk in the office of Messrs. King, King and Company, of Bombay, went out shooting wild ducks at Tanna, in company with three other companions. The man loaded his gun, and as he was loading it, the gun accidentally slipped out of his hand. He tried to check it in falling by raising his leg, with the result that the gun exploded, and shot him through his right knee. He was carried to the Civil Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE RACES.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme, at Mahalaksmi Races, at 4 p.m. :—

Overture	French Comedy—Keler Bela
Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse—J. C. Van
Valse	Dolores—Waldteufel
Aria	Siege of Corinth—Rossini
Galop	Champagne—Schirbel
Quadrille	Pantomine—C. Coote
Polka	Toujours Galant—Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

Overture	Artistic—Mendelssohn
Polka	Iris (cornet solo)—Farrell
Fantasia	Popular Ballads—Kappey
Valse	Eldorado—T. F. Boyle
Lancers	Her Majesty's—E. Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 o'clock the following programme :—

Lancers	The Gondoliers—Buccalossi.
Overture	Le Serment—Auber.
Selection	Olivette—Audran.
Valse	Sweet Vows—Roeder.
Polka Mazurka	Augusta—Parlow.
Galop	Vivacite—Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Prag Sewdyal before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having set fire to a shed, situated at Dadur Road, and belonging to Jagunath Prag, a milkman. It will be remembered that on the morning of Thursday last a fire broke out in the cattle-shed, which was completely gutted in a short time. Jagunath had reported to the police that at the time his servant raised an alarm of fire he saw the accused running away from the shed, and he suspected that Prag set fire to the structure, because he was on hostile terms with the accused. The case stands adjourned pending the further enquiry by the police.

LECTURE AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, delivered a lecture on a subject, on which he is most competent to speak, namely, "The Principles of Chemical Analyses." Colonel Merewether, the president of the Institute, who presided, said, in introducing the lecturer to the meeting, that the subject of the lecture was, indeed, a very important one, to which he was sure Dr. Barry would be able to do full justice. Dr. Barry then delivered an interesting lecture on analyses, illustrating it with such experiments as the appliances at his disposal would admit of. He confined himself to organic analyses, dealing with solutions, the salts of mercury, silver, and lead, &c., the salts that will and those that will not dissolve in water. At the close of the lecture, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Barry ; and the proceedings terminated.

THE POLYGONAL CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.—The undermentioned sports of the above club took place at Bandora shore ground, on Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a goodly gathering of spectators. A small *mandap* was raised where the band supplied by the St. Peter's society was accommodated. Shortly after 3 o'clock sports opened with a handicap race for members' children, and the races set down on the programme below followed on in regular succession:—Band of St. Peter's handicap race for members' children ; handicap race 75 yards, for school boys ; obstacle race, once round the course; twin race for boys; walking race twice round the course ; band of St. Peter's sack race for school boys; twin race for members ; obstacle race once round the course ; handicap race twice round the course ; band race ; band of St. Peter's tug-of-war, bachelor *vs.* married; chatty race; and sack race for members. The general management for the sports were in the hands of a sub-committee of the club, and to them great credit is due for arranging so successful and pleasant an evening's gathering.

THE GUJERAT GINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, AHMEDABAD.—This mill was burnt down about the end of January last, but the board of directors of the company have decided to take time by the forelock and start afresh with the least possible delay. With this end in view they have placed the whole of their order, consisting of 25,000 ring spindles with preparatory frames in the hands of the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Company, who will supply the machinery from the celebrated machinists Messrs. Brooks and Doxey (late Mr. Samuel Brooks) whom they represent in India. The weaving shed belonging to this company has totally escaped the ravages of the fire, but the directors have decided to add about 350 looms with preparation, and the same has been arranged to be supplied from Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson, of Burnley. We understand that the whole of the above order has been telegraphed home, and the managing agent of the company, Mr. Munsookhbhoy Bhugoobhoy, has arranged so as to start the whole of the new machinery in working order by the middle of May next.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MATHERAN.—The Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at Matheran desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations :—The Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro D'Costa, Archbishop of Cranganore, Rs. 30 ; Surgeon-Major Wilkinson, Superintendent of Matheran, Rs. 30 ; Mrs. Thunder, Rs. 20 ; Prince Bhavsingji of Porebunder, Rs. 20 ; Mr. E. B. O'Shea, Rs. 30 ; Major C. Ryan, Rs. 15 ; Major G. Reymonth, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Cowashaw Nanabhai, Rs. 2 ; Mr. Byramjee Sorabjee, Rs. 2 ; Mr. E. F. H. Nicholson, Rs. 50 ; Dr. J. P. Barry, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Justice Jardine, Rs. 3 ; Mr. Justice Birdwood, Rs. 5 ; Dr. F. Henriques (Goral), Rs. 10 ; Mrs. J. J. Ferreira (Girgaum), Rs. 10 ; Mrs. A. Sassoon, Rs. 10 ; Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Rs. 10 ; Dr. J. V. Coutinho, Rs. 10 ; Prince Bawa Vala of Wadia, Rs. 3 ; Dr. L. J. Pinto, Rs. 5 ; Mr. B. X. Furtado, Rs. 5 ; A Friend, Rs. 5 ; Consul J. Dosogne, Zugen of Belgium, Rs. 5 ; A Catholic (Dr. L. D'R.), Rs. 10 ; Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Rs. 5 ; Mr. J. F. Macdonald, Rs. 2 ; Mr. W. F. Phillips, Rs. 5 ; Superintendent J. Dillon, Rs. 10 ; Lieutenant B. C. Barber, Rs. 2 ; and Mr. F. C. Rimington, Rs. 15. Further donations will be kindly received by the Rev. J. N. Coutinho, Vicar of St. Cruz, Matheran.

THE ATHLETE AND HIS AGENT.—John B. Mitchell, who described himself as a marine engineer, was yesterday charged, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Captain Duncan C. Ross, with theft of Rs. 540, in currency notes and cash. Complainant deposed he was a Captain in the United States Army, and knew the accused, whom he met at Allahabad. Accused occupied the same room as complainant in the Imperial Hotel. The sum in question had been stitched up in complainant's waist-coat ; but on the 16th instant he noticed a rent in it and found the money missing. Suspicion fell upon the accused who said he had taken charge of the notes owing to the presence of many thieves in Bombay. Captain Ross accepted this explanation as he believed the accused, who acted as his agent, was an honest man, and would return the money. Mitchell, in defence, denied the charge but admitted he owed complainant Rs. 670. He said he had telegraphed to a certain Mr. Labuesm to send the money from Alexandria, which he had staked on Ross against Tom Cannon, the wrestler, with the former's consent. As accused wished to call evidence he was admitted to bail, and the case was adjourned till Thursday.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. JEHANGIR C. J. READYMONY.—Last week an address of thankfulness was presented to Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymony, on behalf of the residents of the town of Gundevi, near Bulsar, for his having contributed the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000, as an endowment fund for the permanent maintenance of the Readymony English School, established by the beneficence of his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, C.S.I. In 1864 the same gentleman also founded the Charitable Dispensary, which bears his honoured name. The funds with the additions made by other charitably-disposed persons now amount to Rs. 26,000. The dispensary is availed of by the poor villagers, residing within a radius of twenty miles from Gundevi, who also enjoy the blessing of an English education. The address embodying in substance the above facts was presented by a deputation composed of the Desai of Gundevi, (Rajeshri Derey Bapubhai), Messrs. A. F. Moos, Merwanjee Rustamjee, Jivanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Nanabhoy Manekjee Guzdar, and others. Mr. Jehangir made a suitable reply, saying that he did nothing beyond his duty he owed to the townspeople of Gundevi, in the welfare of which he felt a keen interest, and in which his late lamented father had also evinced deep sympathy. He tendered his cordial thanks to the gentlemen of the deputation for the trouble they had taken in coming from a distance and for the kind expression of their views regarding his father and himself. The deputation then retired.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ASH WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1892.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Address to Children.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Commination Service and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Commination Service.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.)
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins, Litany, and Commination Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong with Address. Hymns—93 and 92.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
(After Insolvent Court.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

Bhaishunker and K.

280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Hurry vs Bapujee Coovejee and another—R Skipsey—Part heard.
611-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dewkabai vs Tookaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantry.
240-91—T A Bland—Gamajee Akhajee vs. The Ripon Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H.
525-90—Little, S F and N—Purshotumdass Munguldass N and others vs C A Turner and others—A H and D, B and K, and M E and H.
107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotum Munguldas N—Little, S F, & N, B & K, and M E & H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

583-91—Thakurdas, D and C—The Indo-China Manufacturing Co vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
633-91—Muljee B B—Joshi Ishimjee Hariram vs Budroodin Vulud Sarfoodin and others—K J Mantry.
33-92—Craigie L and O—G Lord and others vs Lilladhur—Shamjee.
35-92—H S Dickshit—Shamjee Futta and another vs Pandujee Nuthoojee Malee.
37-92—Shamrao P—Yeshwadabai Phadke vs Jumnadas Vussonjee.
41-92—Macfarlane E and H—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Karsondas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.
Postponed Long Causes.
230-91—Conroy and B—Muljee Purshotum vs Janbai and others—Chalk, W and S (Part heard.)
241-91—Payne, G and S—Dhondiba Krishnajee and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay —Crawford B and Co.
151-91—M N Saklatwala for pauper, Gujanand alias Moreshwar Withoba vs Cassibai and others—In person—Macfarlane, E and H, and Khunderao M.
350-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K vs A Taylor and others—Conroy and B.
145-91—Little, S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoor—Crawford, B & Co.
426-91—Ardasir H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne, G and S.
390-91—Conroy and B—Motichand Parbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardasir—Ardesir, H and D.
496-91—Kashinath J Mantri for pauper, Harichund Bhawoo Survey, vs Succaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

27-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangji and others vs The Northern Assurance Co—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
26-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
22-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H (Part heard.)
647-91—Little, S F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs. Khutri Haroon Oosman—Craigie, L and O.
719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyabjee and D.
505-89—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J C Cama, M D and J, P R and K, Crawford, B and Co.
131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chamartagwala—Little, S F and N.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th February as compared with the statement of the 20th February 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 20. Rs.	Feb. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,87,776	49,82,197
Do. do. at Branches	36,23,255	39,97,701
Other Deposits	3,04,39,701	2,91,17,625
Post Bills	5,856	4,914
Cash Credits, undrawn	35,41,289	34,90,240
Rs.	5,58,47,877	5,50,42,737
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	76,71,017	71,57,926
Cash Credits on do. do.	82,02,065	83,67,698
Loans do. do. do.	31,23,362	76,68,088
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,929	864
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,82,44,814	1,74,67,343
Stamps, &c.	21,129	21,047
Dead Stock Rs. 5,71,442		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,02,442	3,02,442
Bullion		689
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,78,802	2,45,944
Cash and Currency Notes	1,30,11,310	1,37,00,693
Rs.	5,58,47,877	5,50,42,737

THE British India Association recently memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with a view to the withdrawal of the orders issued for a cadastral survey and settlement of North Behar, or at last for its postponement to a more convenient season. Sir Charles Elliott has replied that he is not disposed to modify his orders, as nothing new has been advanced by the Association which was not fully considered before the determination to carry out the survey was arrived at. As the full approval of the Government of India and of the Secretary of the State to project in question has been received, the Association can have little hope of obtaining a reversal of the decision of the local Government, and should therefore find it more to their interest to co-operate than to continue their opposition.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing of the action for defamation brought against the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte was resumed. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, prosecuted; and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen defended.

Mr. Craigie, in closing the case for the defence, submitted that the fact of the complainants and some of the parishioners going to the Bishop to petition for the production of the accounts from the Vicar clearly proved that they knew perfectly well the Bishop was the proper person to apply to, because he had the authority to direct the accounts. After pointing out various discrepancies in the evidence of Mr. Nunes, Mr. Craigie went on to state that the complainants were not actuated to prosecute those proceedings by disinterested motives, but by pique and disappointment in not being able to achieve what they had hoped to achieve from the Vicar, namely, the inspection of accounts. If his Worship would find the accused guilty of defamation after hearing the long historical deposition from the learned counsel for the prosecution with regard to the early history of the Roman Catholic Church it would be the Court's duty to find him guilty but, as Mr. Craigie submitted, the citations by the learned counsel had in several instances no bearing upon the present prosecution. Lord Colin Campbell's observations upon the Canon Law and numerous passages quoted from Dr. Smith's Book on the Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, whether they were really to the point or not, were not applicable to the case and the points could not be tried in his Worship's court. Mr. Craigie submitted it was an endeavour to prejudice the court's mind, and produce an impression adverse to the Bishop by trying to show that he departed from the precedure laid down in the Canon Law. The book in question referred to by the learned counsel for the prosecution was no authority, which would bind his Worship in the case. It was a book which had only an authority so far as it went in America. The learned counsel must have been aware from his (Mr. Craigie's) observations that it would be one of the contentions of the Bishop that the book applied only to the procedure in the United States of America. Looking at the title-page of the third volume the court would see that the whole of the procedure applied only to criminal and disciplinary causes of ecclesiastics and not to criminal and disciplinary cause of any one other than ecclesiastics, and therefore had nothing to do with the present case, the complainants not being ecclesiastics. There could certainly be no doubt that the instruction *cum magnopere* in that volume was one that related entirely to the trial of cases relating to ecclesiastics in the United States. In referring to the nine exceptions Mr. Craigie contended that everyone of the imputations which had been set out in the charge were proved to be true, and it was for the public good that they should have been made when it was intended to create disorder in the parish and hold tumultuous meetings and attack the church coffers. Many of those imputations were merely expressions of opinion regarding the conduct of the complainants. It was a matter of opinion whether or not the Bishop had said the laws of the church had been despised. It was also a matter of opinion when the Bishop made mention of the profession of impious doctrines by the complainants. If a speaker was of opinion it was an impious doctrine that some one may have professed, Mr. Craigie submitted he had the right to say so. The Bishop was the person who had authority over the complainants either by law or arising out of the lawful contract made with the Bishop and any censure he passed, assuming it to be a censure in the pastoral letter, it was passed on the conduct of the complainants in matters to which his lawful authority related, and was also passed in good faith. The learned counsel, for the prosecution, continued Mr. Craigie, had cited authorities to show that the Roman Catholic Church in British India was a voluntary association. He (Mr. Craigie) was prepared to admit that and assuming that to be so he would ask what were the rights of the parties in connection with that voluntary association. He submitted his Worship would have to consider in connection with the seventh exception, who the accused person was, and who were the complainants, and what were the rules under which they stood to each other in connection with that voluntary association and the duties and functions and rights of the accused towards the complainants in those relations. His Worship letter was addressed, consider to whom the pastoral what were the motives and intention which moved the Bishop to address that letter to the complainants and to the parishioners of the Church of Salvacao. It was for the protection and interest in the complainants and for the public good that the letter was published and for the protection and interest of the person who made it. It was absolutely necessary that the authority of a Bishop should be respected, which would not have been the case if the letter had not been issued. Mr. Craigie, after pointing out that the occasion for the issue of the pastoral letter was a privileged one as was admitted by the complainants, who said the Bishop was the spiritual head of the diocese, and as such could admonish them and submitted that there was not a single word in the pastoral letter upon which the Bishop could be convicted.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT FOR BREAKING A RIB.

IMPERATRIX VS. HALLIA MAHADIA MATRA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a review of the proceedings in this case of Mr. Keshew Vishnu, first-class magistrate at Panwell, who, in October last, convicted the two accused of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid.

The two accused, father and son, were charged with having committed the offence, punishable under Section 325 of the Penal Code, in that they both, intending to cause grievous hurt to the complainant, Vithoo Mahadoo, got him out, and dealt him a severe blow with a stick, breaking one of his ribs. The Magistrate found upon the evidence that the accused dealt the blow with the stick, but that they did not intend to cause hurt which would be grievous. The second accused got the stick by his father's order from his house and with both hands dealt the blow to the complainant, which broke a rib, and caused blood to rush out. The hospital assistant testified to the fact that a fracture of a bone was caused. The magistrate, however, said he could find nothing in the evidence recorded to show that grievous hurt was intended to be caused, or was known by the accused as a probable result

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
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Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
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Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s. It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.

No further market news is to hand by wire of later date than that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	1,94,421
" " Branches...	"	"	3,74,506
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	13,22,076
Government Securities	"	"	4,83,093
Loans "	"	"	4,55,274
Bills Discounted.....	"	"	7,77,498
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	67,142
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	"	6,89,386

An increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, though only of 6¾ lakhs, on the eve of one of the busy export months of the year, as shown by the Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, and with the Bank rate at 5 per cent., seems to emphasize the sluggishness of trade, so far, this season, and to point to the continuance of an easy money market for some time to come. And when we analyse the figures which make up the Bank's Return, this is still more apparent; for the withdrawals of Private Deposits during the period under notice had, at 13¾ lakhs, been very much less than in either of the two preceding weeks; while both in Loans and Bills Discounted, which should now show signs of material expansion, we have a decrease of 4½ lakhs, and 7¾ lakhs, respectively; the net figures which go to indicate the position of the trade demand, showing an increase of under a lakh, compared with 22½ lakhs as disclosed by the previous Return and 31½ lakhs by that of the week before. Some addition to Public Deposits, and a further realiza- of Government Securities, have caused the Balance to show the increase indicated.

COTTON has been dull here to-day, with only a small business passing, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Exporters have taken only 200 bales of new Bengals, at Rs. 143½-44 and 100 Nuggur, at Rs. 159; while the Mills have bought 1,050 bales made up of 350 each of New Julgaum, at Rs. 150-55; and Akote, at Rs. 154; 150 Pachora, at Rs. 149; 100 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 146; and 50 each of Barsee at Rs. 169; and Cutchee, at Rs. 153½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone and only a small export business has again been done, while prices have declined ½ to 1 anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-7-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-6-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	5-4-0	"
Red Delhi	"	5-0-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	5-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-11-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in steady market, and *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,019 bales.
Wheat.....	37,252 cwts.
Linseed	24,116 "
Rapeseed.....	4,638 "
Gingelly	11,707 "
Groundnuts	7,712 "
Castorseed	3,609 "

FREIGHTS are weak; and takers of tonnage are scarce, except at a reduction of about 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits: 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; and 1s. 3¾d. for Demand. But we have heard of but little inquiry for Bank Remittance at the quotations, and 1s. 4 1 32d. is reported as having been done for Credits; but even at this rate we have heard of nothing of consequence offering, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Private 4 months' sight 1s. 3 29/32d. to 1-69.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, recovering the additional fall of ¼ per cent., which took place on Saturday towards the close, has been steady at the previous rates for Fours, say, 105 5-16 for cash and Wednesday's Settlement and 105½ for the 30th March account. 104 nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, though there has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, generally in sellers' favour, at our revised quotation; Bombay-Burma Trading Shares are at Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ per share to Rs. 982½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Nertherby Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Berenice arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Briudisi (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..... 3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1 3¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69 3-16
4½ per cent. " 68¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 28.

10 p.m. — 71·4

MONDAY, FEB. 29.

6 a.m. — 69·2
10 a.m. — 79·0
2 p.m. — 84·1
4 p.m. — 82·5

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th February, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·823
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	57·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·52⅛
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	67·8
General Directions of Wind	N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	308

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

FEBRUARY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.
Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.
Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on the 1st March.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—February 21, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Sergeant-Major H. W. Foster, School of Musketry, of a son.
GORDON—February 21, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Fred. Gordon, Supdt., City Jails, H. H. N., of a daughter.
GROVE—February 20, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain R. P. Grove, Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.
RIVETT-CARNAC—February 13, at Shillong, the wife of J. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, of a son.
SMITH—February 22, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BIRD—BURNS—February 24, at Renigunta, by the Rev. C. N. Bazely, Chaplain, Madras Railway, Perambore, Frederick Bird, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, to Constance Mabel, eldest daughter of G. H. Burns, Madras Railway, Renigunta.

DEATH.

HOOGWERF—February 14, at Belgaum, Jane Ursula, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Edmund H. Hoogwerf, Bombay Educational Department, aged 47 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

COMMERCIAL opinion in India upon the silver question has never been slow to find voice, but we are still far from the happy stage at which people will be able to speak with confidence and unanimity upon it. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce—as Mr. Beaufort triumphantly reminded its members the other day—has still on its records a general declaration against Government interference with those inexorable laws by which the rupee is tossed up and down like a cork upon an angry sea. Its Chairman, meanwhile, defines the *role* of the Government of India to be to watch the course of events in Europe, and no one in the Chamber appears to have thought it worth while to suggest a more active protest against the caprices of currency destiny. Calcutta, on the other hand, foreswears the old-fashioned *laissez faire* doctrine, and goes out of its way to ask the Government of India what they mean to do in the event of an international conference failing to fix a ratio between the rupee and the sovereign, or in the more disastrous event of the United States Congress repealing the Act of July 1890, under which the Treasury buys four and a-half million ounces of silver every month. The Calcutta Chamber may at least be congratulated upon the energy with which it meets the troubles of the world half-way. It will be observed that it contemplates two contingencies, each more or less gloomy. It deals with the possibility that a conference, concerning the holding of which no one knows anything, will be a failure; and with the more remote contingency—we cannot yet call it a possibility—that the silver interest in the United States will absolutely disappear, and that silver will be pushed back to the place that it occupied between its surreptitious demonetization in 1874 and the passage of the Bland Act. Naturally enough the Government of India, though they are full to the finger tips with the belief that "something must be done," at once saw that even in their forebodings the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce were a little too "previous." They told the Chamber, therefore, that it was impossible for them to offer any assurance as to the course they might take in a hypothetical case. Nevertheless, they asked their correspondents in favour when they with any remarks on the subject. The response to the invitation is not, we are bound to say, very enlightening. The Chamber appears to have much faith in the steadying effects that would follow the fixing of a ratio between gold and silver by International agreement. Failing that, and in the event of further "tobogganing" of the rupee, they suggest that Government should refer to competent authorities the advisability of introducing a gold standard into India.

The latter suggestion seems to us to be a little superfluous No one can suppose that with the currency problem pressing upon them as it has done seriously for ten years past, the Government of India have failed to take earnest counsel upon the gold standard amongst other possible means of escape from the embarrassments of the situation. We will not venture to impute to them one conclusion or another upon the subject. But they must certainly be alive to the one great objection to a gold standard in India—its costliness. Gold has for many years past been produced on a diminishing scale, and, with the diminution in its output, and the increasing demand for it for currency and in the arts, the process of "appreciation" has been rapid and continuous. In the lustrum between 1866 and 1870 the annual average production was valued at twenty-seven and a quarter millions. In the next period it was twenty-four and a quarter millions. In the last period included in Dr. Soetbeer's estimate—1881-85—it was under twenty-one millions. But there has certainly been no increase in the interval; and now the demand upon a diminishing output is apparently to be augmented through the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Governments to provide themselves with a gold standard. If, then, we are to have a gold standard, let us remember that we should have to pay more dearly for it than we should have had to do at any previous time. Besides we can only pay for our gold with silver, and, *ex hypothesi*, the purchasing metal at the time we make the bargain will have sunk in value by "an indefinite amount." As to an internationally fixed ratio, we ourselves welcome and support any distinct and consistent representation to Government urging them to use their influence to bring about negotiations with that end. The local Chamber, which is usually a safer guide in matters of this kind than its neighbour in Bengal, is still reluctant to favour any such course. But all the world over opinion is growing upon this question, and there have been such striking and influential conversions at home that we do not despair of seeing Mr. Beaufort at least benevolently neutral whenever a Conference of the greater trading powers assembles to consider ways and means of steadying a wildly fluctuating currency. It is devoutly to be hoped that the British Government will not throw away any new chances of a convention, as they threw away the chances that presented themselves in 1881. At that time the United States and France were ready to join them in determining a ratio, and it is all but certain that other powers would have joined them if so powerful a trinity had entered into the compact. A good deal has happened since then. The eminent City financier, Mr. Gibbs, who went with Mr. Goschen to the earlier conference at Paris with instructions from the Government to resolutely take his stand on the principle that blind chance can settle currency matters better than Governments, has become what some of us would call, a solid bimetallist. Mr. Goschen has shocked the *laissez faire* party by repudiating the cherished doctrine that the question of the value of silver and gold is not a simple question of natural supply and demand. A strong body of intelligent and influential public opinion at home has been persistently asserting the necessity of taking conventional measures for steadying the currency, and after the report of the Report of the Royal Commission it will be impossible for any British Government again to send its delegates to a Monetary Conference with a mere "watching brief."

President Harrison has, it is true, spoken somewhat doubtingly of the disposition of the Continental Powers to join in a Conference on the subject. But it is understood that later information corrects his views, and in the United States there is a growing belief in the necessity and the feasibility of joining hands with the European Governments to fix a ratio. The Government of India, when the Home Government had rather more excuse for old-fashioned ignorance upon the subject than they have now, and when the Treasury were penning the most preposterously ill-informed minutes against interference with the downward course of silver, were strongly of opinion that the whole subject should be brought before a Conference of the Governments chiefly interested in silver, and everything that has happened in the interval has added to the reasons for that conviction. It is understood that the coming Budget will be a crore and a half the worse for the losses of Government by exchange, and with the rupee at 1s. 3⅞d. at the beginning of the export season, Sir David Barbour would be a sanguine man if he were to count upon a better result in the year that is before us. Whoever may believe in masterly inactivity in this matter the Government of India at all events have to day a hundred and fifty lakhs of very convincing reasons against it. Nor do we infer from the attitude of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce upon the question that commercial opinion here is indifferent to the mischief that attends the present state of the currency. Bombay and Calcutta may differ as to the remedy; they may differ upon the question whether it is wise even to seek a remedy, for that is a matter of speculation and inference. But the evil itself is a matter of experience, and there is no reason in the nature of things why Bombay and Calcutta should not take precisely the same view upon that point. Those who have argued that a low exchange is good for the export trade are prudently keeping that argument in reserve for the present. They have to deal with a lower exchange than has ever been known; at this time, at all events, they show no eagerness to vindicate the reputation of cheap silver as a stimulant of trade. If ever times were favourable for "object lessons" upon the influence of low exchange in encouraging the export trade they are now; yet oddly enough no one seems then to take advantage of the rupee being at 1s. 3⅞d. as an opportunity for demonstrating how well off we all are now that exchange is lower than it has ever been before. In this some of us will detect yet one more indication of the increasing influence of bimetallism upon public opinion even upon the opinion of people who would resent being considered bimetallists.

MRS. OSBORNE'S offence or innocence will bring its due reward; but we ch[illegible] home papers that there is now "every premonitory symptom of a severe fit of sentiment over her surrender to justice." Several of our contemporaries warn the public against this, and urge that the law shall take its course. Everyone pities her and regrets that a woman in her position, well provided for, and without the least legitimate excuse, should have appropriated the jewels of her friends. Mr. Labouchere, usually posing as a stern moralist, feels for her and even goes so far as to say that the case is not by any means isolated. He intimates that various similar cases have come within his knowledge, and though he does not believe there is much to be said for kleptomania as a rule, yet it is a subject which might be looked into. The declaration that she surrendered to save her husband's career is not after all very pregnant with meaning, for her whereabouts were known to the police, in fact she was returning with her husband to England, when a detective inspector met her on the steamer with the warrant of arrest in his hand. The probability is, however, that acting on her heroic husband's counsel, it was Mrs. Osborne's intention to surrender and undergo her trial. The authorities, however, appear to have dealt somewhat rashly with her in not having previously decided what course they should take. She was given the pain of appearing at the Guildhall only to be discharged, re-arrested, and re-arraigned at Bow-street, the ordeal being doubly severe. This blunder was unfortunate, and as much regretted by those responsible as by her friends, but, on this account as a contemporary remarks it is not necessary "to raise Mrs. Osborne to the level of an early Christian saint." Doubtless the moment she had taken the pearls she relented, the more so as she was unable to restore them, and the sympathy which is felt for her is not misplaced. But had she been allowed to go free after the collapse of her charge against the Hargreaves, the public, convinced that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor, would have lost that confidence in its impartial administration which they now enjoy more than the public of any other country. A woman of poorer circumstances who appropriated that which did not belong to her would have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment or a fine, and while awaiting trial would not have had the advantage of staying in the infirmary and taking exercise apart from others detained for a similar purpose. So far the authorities have endeavoured to compensate for their unnecessary harshness at the outset. To represent her as a martyr is as yet premature. A *prima facie* case against the unfortunate woman is being sought for, and it is at least necessary to suspend judgment until the charge shall have been enquired into.

THE *Journal des Debats*, which a few months ago devoted an article to the Bombay Cercle Litteraire, has lately given a review, a couple of columns in length, of the "Impressions d'un Parsi sur la Ville de Paris," which Mr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi read a few weeks since before the Cercle. The reviewer mentions that the lecture was in French, like all the lectures delivered in the Cercle, which he somewhat enthusiastically describes as "a little corner of France." The Parsi priest's French, he acknowledges, is not perfect, but the *Debats'* writer says that it is infinitely better than that of the Shah, who also has been putting his "impressions," of Paris into French; and after all, the reviewer says, "I do not know many Frenchmen who could deliver an address in Guzerati as good as the French of Jivanji Modi." Nor do the compliments of the French journal end here. This son of Iran is described as being of the good old Persian blood—of blood much more pure than that of the King of Kings, "who after all is only a Cadjar Turk, while our author is a magi, a true magi, an authentic magi, a descendant of those Zoroastrian priests, who after the Arab conquest, sought upon the friendly shores of India a shelter for their sacred fire." From this it will be seen that the reviewer takes the accomplished priest's work in hand in a highly appreciative spirit. A two-column review in such a paper as the *Debats* is, moreover, a very acceptable token of the interest which is taken in Paris in the flourishing Society over which Professor Pedraza presides. An equally noteworthy token of appreciation was shown the other day when the Minister of Public Instruction in Paris sent to the Cercle, through M. Pernet, the French Consul, a series of the admirable "Grands Ecrivains Francais" which correspond to Macmillan's better known "English Men of Letters."

THE new French Cabinet is simply the old, with M. Constans left out. M. Freycinet, the Premier and Minister of War in the last Cabinet, retains the portfolio of war, which is the most important, and hand over the nominal leadership to the Senator M. Roubert. M. Ribot, whose endeavour to reconstitute the Cabinet failed, remains Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance. The Ministry which for ten days was in a state of suspended animation, receives a new figure head and proceeds on its way a little damaged in prestige, but still containing, with two exceptions all the prominent and capable men of cabinet rank in France. The exceptions are M. Jules Ferry, whose colonial policy made him unpopular, and M. Constans, whose impetuous assault on a Boulangist deputy in the Chamber of Representatives somewhat compromised the reputation he achieved as the statesman who knew how to suppress insolent Boulangism with dignity and firmness. A Minister of the Interior ought to set an example of respect for order and legality, and to box the ears of an opponent on descending from the tribune, is to set an example of a very different kind. M. Roubert, the new Premier, will hold the portfolio of the Home Office, vice M. Constans, retired. With this exception the Cabinet is very little changed.

THE way out of the difficulty created by the tie between two aspirants for one of the University seats on the Municipal Corporation seems to be plainly indicated by the facts. Two members were to have been elected at the meeting of the University held on the 19th of February. One of the four candidates, Mr. Oxenham received 61 votes, which gave him a majority, and he was of course duly elected. Two other candidates polled 48 votes each, while the third did not poll so many. Neither of the candidates in question having been elected, it follows that the second seat remains vacant. How is a vacant seat to be filled? Obviously by an election. There is nothing either in the Municipal Act or in the charter of the University or in the bye-laws, which provides for a casting vote of a chairman in the event of a tie. Besides there was no chairman on the occasion. The candidate who does not obtain a majority is not a member; he can only become a member by getting a majority of votes, which he has not obtained and cannot obtain except by trying his luck in a new election. Of course, at a new election any duly qualified and nominated candidate can present himself. The suggestion that it is for the Corporation to decide what shall be done with the vacant seat has been made, but there is no provision in the Municipal Act giving the councillors the right either to co-opt or to exercise vicariously the franchise entrusted to the Fellows of the University.

H. E. the Governor presided yesterday, at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, when the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory, was considered in detail. The most important point that came up for discussion was the Hon. Mr. Javerilal's amendment to omit in Section 14 sub-sections 1 and 3. His Excellency said he had been unable to understand the grounds on which the honourable member had opposed this part of the Bill. He thought some sort of misconception had arisen in public regarding the intention of Government, and that had been due to the objection the honourable member raised to the report of the Select Committee. He thought the public had got it into their heads that Government was framing a Bill different from the Bombay and Karachi Bill, which was not so. To meet the views of the honourable member Government were prepared to add a sub-section to section 14, which would clearly show the views of Government on the matter. The clause Government proposed adding was, "whenever the Governor-in-Council shall publish such a notification as aforesaid he shall also frame and notify such regulations for the administration of the provisions thereby brought into force as shall appear necessary in order to prevent the application of the said provisions from being attended with oppressive or needless offence. These regulations shall include such rules as to the source from which lymph is to be obtained, and the means by which it is to be preserved pure, as shall appear necessary in order to satisfy reasonable scruples on the part of persons to be vaccinated or the parents or guardians, and such persons" Mr. Javerilal accepted this proposed sub-section, which was accordingly added to section 14, and the honourable member withdrew his amendment. The Council meet on Friday afternoon for the third reading of the Bill.

H. M. S. LAPWING, under the command of Lieut. Commander C. H. Dare, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 26th ultimo. She had been to Karachi for annual firing practice, where she remained for about eleven days, and then left for Bombay. She will remain in Bombay for some time.

MR. RANDOLPH HEMMING, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, has joined Mr. Allan F. Turner, and will carry on business in the name of Turner and Hemming.

THE fancy dress ball given by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, at Government House, last night, proved to be the most brilliant and enjoyable function of the present season. About four hundred ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitations, and the costumes in which they appeared were as striking in effect and design as they were varied. The programme contained sixteen dances and two supper dances, which occupied the guests until the small hours. A further report will be given in our issue of to-morrow.

DURING the nine months ending the 15th of December last, about 373 miles of railway were opened for traffic in India. The longest stretch was that between Nagaur and Bikanir, about 68 miles, on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.

ON the demolition of the ramparts of Fort St. George, on both sides of the Wallajah Gate, the ground thus cleared is, upon a requisition from the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines and with the sanction of the Chief Engineer, Military Works, to be utilised as a site for the erection of the proposed new improved workshops of the Madras Arsenal.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRENCH OPINION ON THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

The French Press, commenting on the constitution of the new Cabinet, receives the appointments coldly, and doubts are expressed concerning the permanence of the Ministry.

The Monarchical Right has formally decided to accept the Republican *regime*, and will form a Conservative party.

THE THREATENED STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COLLIERIES.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The stoppage of work in the collieries will affect about four hundred thousand miners.

The *Daily News* says the movement is an attempt at a combination between the masters and men for the formation of a colossal coal ring.

THE MURDER OF A BULGARIAN MINISTER.

SOFIA, FEB. 28.

The *Svoboda*, a semi-official journal, publishes a violent article in which it accuses Russian diplomacy of the murder of M. Vulcovitch, the Bulgarian Agent at the Porte. The *Svoboda* appeals to the European nations and Turkey to prevent further intrigues.

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, FEB. 28.

To-day everything has been tranquil in Berlin, the unemployed making no further demonstrations.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE N.-W. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 29.

A meeting of the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces has been convened for the 9th proximo, at Chatter Manzil, Lucknow.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The report of the Volunteer Conference was sent in to Government on Saturday. The recommendations made will be treated as confidential for the present.

THE BENARES RIOT.

Crimes are very much on the increase at Benares just now. The Sessions Judge has transported a few culprits lately for riot, accompanied with murders, and several other cases are being also got ready for him.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

Owing to his indisposition Lord William Beresford will probably go home for a few months in April. In that case Captain the Hon'ble Charles Harborn will act as Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 29.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission commenced its sittings to-day, at the Council Hall.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mamlatdar, Poona City, said that the agriculturists, now under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, are better off than previously and are clear of their old debts. There have been several suits by agriculturists to redeem their lands from the sowcars. The provisions under the Act are generally beneficial to agriculturists. Mortgages, he said, were few, and the system of conciliation wholesome. Witness believed that the sowcars were charging from 6 to 24 per cent. interest. The agriculturists are getting now more money from other agriculturists than from regular sowcars.

Dr. Pollen, District Judge, Poona, said that he was the first Special Judge, appointed under the Agriculturists' Act. The Act was distinctly beneficial to the judicial procedure. It cleared off, he said, the considerable debts; and the reckless borrowing or lending credit of agriculturists has not diminished. The witness believed that agriculturists are not now so much in debt as they were before the Act was operated. The Act abolished the system of *ex-parte* cases which were prevalent before. It enforces, he said, attendance of both the parties in cases of long transactions and renewals of accounts. The Judges generally went back as far as possible, and when they found the sum was admittedly due they assumed that half of the sum was the principal and half the interest. This practice is followed in doubtful cases, and condemned by the High Court. It is not advantageous for agriculturists to become insolvents. The conciliation system could not stand without the supervision by the Special Judge. He disapproved of the village registration. The registration of simple bonds, he said, should be optional, while the mortgage bonds should be compulsory regarding the period of limitation. Witness disapproved of the extension of the limit from three to six years. The presence of pleaders to defend the cases is necessary. The revisional system, though expensive, makes Subordinate Judges more careful. Witness favoured the extension of certain portions of the Act to other districts such as Nassick, Khandeish, and Bijapur. Witness disapproved of the attachment of standing crops. Transactions between the sowcars and agriculturists being a running account, compound interest should not be allowed. The Act requires re-drafting, and all that has proved useful in the present Act should be included. The Act should be extended to all agricultural districts. In this District the Judges are not too hard-worked. The number of Courts should be regulated by the amount of work, and not by the area or distance.

RELIEF WORK MEASURES.

The Local Board Meeting of the Poona District, under the presidency of Mr. Keyser, was held this evening to provide for the works to be opened for relief works. Seven thousand rupees were voted for the purpose, from which Rs. 2,000 was given as a grant-in-aid to the Jejuri Municipality, to assist in the expenditure which was found necessary to improve the existing water-supply, which will cost over Rs. 4,000. It was also resolved to meet the expenditure for the deficiency of water.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 29.

To-day, at the High Court, their Lordships heard a reference in connection with the case of the alleged fraud on the University here, in which a student tried to gain admittance into the entrance examination by means of a forged certificate. Counsel was heard at some length; and their Lordships decided that no offence was committed. It might have been a deception, but was not fraud; and the University, therefore, is not prejudiced in any way.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, FEB. 27.

I SEND you the following account of the narrow escape from death at the hands of a prisoner, as it has reached us here;—

Mr. Venning, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, had a most Providential and miraculous escape the other day at Chanda. The account of the attack made on him has reached us from a source, which I believe to be perfectly reliable.

On Saturday last while one Kishniya Gwari was being tried by Mr. Venning at Chanda, for murder, he made a desperate attack upon that officer with an axe, inflicting therewith a scalp wound which fortunately proved not very serious. The facts were as follows. It was about a quarter to 6 o'clock. Mr. Venning had finished the case, with the exception of delivering judgment, for which purpose the trial had been postponed till Monday. Col. Thomas, the Deputy Commissioner, had come in a few minutes previously and was sitting on a chair near Mr. Venning, reading. Suddenly the accused sprang upon the table, and, seizing the axe with which the murder had been committed (and which had been very negligently left lying on the table near him), dealt Mr. Venning a blow with it on the head. Most providentially there was a punkah hanging immediately over his head, and it appears that in raising his axe the assailant struck it against this punkah, whereby his aim was disconcerted so that the axe descended obliquely, striking Mr. Venning on the side instead of the top of the head. This, however, could not have saved him had it not been for the admirable promptitude and courage with which Colonel Thomas, at imminent risk to himself, at once grappled with the man on seeing Mr. Venning's danger. It has been ascertained from Col. Thomas that he saw Mr. Venning lying on the ground and the man standing over him with uplifted axe, about to strike a second blow, whereupon he sprang upon him without a moment's hesitation and seized him by the throat holding him until assistance arrived in spite of the man's desparate attempts to wound him with his axe. Col. Thomas received no further injury than a blow on the back with the flat of the axe and a rather nasty scratch on the throat from the man's nails. Mr. Venning received a cut on the side of the head which bled freely, but fortunately this was the extent of the injury and the wound is now nearly healed. It should be stated that there was neither dock nor railings in the room where the trial was held, and a policeman's story that he received a blow and was knocked senseless and bleeding before he attacked the Commissioner is wholly uncorroborated and is believed to be false.

This narrow escape should be a warning to Magistrate and Judges not to allow dangerous weapons to remain within the reach of accused persons when they are being tried. We believe that this precaution is very frequently neglected.

Mr. Venning has during his whole career in these Provinces won the highest esteem and respect in all quarters and is beloved by rich and poor, high and low alike, for his high sense of impartiality, and justice tempered with mercy, and although it is expected that he will not be here for very long, it would have been a matter of the deepest sorrow and regret had the fiend who attacked him succeeded in accomplishing his horrible purpose. Col. Thomas' presence of mind and gallant act show him to be a true and brave-hearted Briton, and we have no doubt that Mr. Venning and his good wife will ever remember with the deepest sense of gratitude that Col. Thomas stood between Mr. Venning and Death. It is not improbable that the Local Government will now arrange to fit all Courts and places where Courts are held from time to time in these Provinces with proper prisoner's and witnesses boxes and protect Magistrates from any such sudden attack as was made upon Mr. Venning.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A PARSEE LADY.

ON Sunday morning a Parsee lady, named Bai Heerabai, wife of Sorabjee Cooverjee Tasker, took suddenly ill and died in her house, at Foras Road. It is supposed that she died of poisoning, but whether it was self-administered or by somebody else has not been disclosed. The police were informed of her suspicious death yesterday morning. An inquest was opened by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, at Foras Road. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the deceased and her husband lived very unhappily. About six or seven days ago, Dinbai, sister of the deceased, visited Heerabai, at her husband's house. The deceased was then very sad, and she complained to her sister about the ill-treatment which she received at her husband's hands. She entreated Dinbai not to make any mention about the quarrel with her husband. The deceased had a house in her name, but her father was in charge of the house, which is situated at Mahim. Some time ago the deceased's father let the house to a Parsee and a suit was filed in the Girgaum Police Court against the tenant. The case came on for hearing on Saturday last, when the deceased did not give her evidence against the tenant, and the case was consequently dismissed. The deceased and her husband then went to the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani and asked their managing clerk to have the house transferred to the name of her husband, Sorabjee. The deceased and her husband then went home; but the deceased, who appeared then sad and gloomy, did not take her food that night. The deceased's husband had in the presence of Dinbai, sister of the deceased, said that if the case would not take a favourable turn there would be a funeral at his house. The deceased and her husband frequently quarrelled with each other. On Sunday morning the deceased suddenly took ill and a Parsee doctor was sent for, but when he arrived the deceased was dead. The inquest stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 15th inst.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

IN the trial for murder of four soldiers of the 5th Lancers, at Meerut, Mr. Newton, who defends, has brought forward the following witnesses to prove that neither May, Jones, Chadney nor Bacon were present at the times and places mentioned by the three witnesses for the prosecution. Corporal Robinson stated he was troop orderly corporal, on Christmas-day, and put the accused May in charge of the beer. He remembered seeing him from three in the afternoon until a quarter-to-nine at night. He saw the accused Jones in nigger-minstrel dress a little after six, when two men took him away and he saw him in bed asleep about an hour afterwards. Private Salter corroborated Robinson regarding May, and said he was himself with May all the time and retired with May. He sleeps in the next bed to him. Private Haldenby gave similar evidence to Salter's. Troop Sergeants-Major Widdows and Owen said they looked in at "C" troop and saw May at the barrel about six. They had a glass of beer with him. Sergeants O'Keefe Coyle and Elliot of other troops, said they went to "C" troop and May offered them drinks at a quarter-past six. They have known May for four to five years. He has always been a well-behaved man. Sergeant Uniacke stated he was Sergeant of "C" troops, to which all the accused belong. They were all fairly well behaved men. He said he saw May from 5 till a quarter-to-six o'clock and went to his quarters and remained there for about fifteen minutes. He dressed and went past Farrier Quartermaster Russel's quarters, where the assault, Binda swears to have seen at 6 o'clock, occurred. He said everything was exceptionally quiet for Christmas-day. Had anything unusual occurred, he, as a non-commissioned officer, must have interfered. He saw Jones next morning in minstrel, costume. He saw Chadney and Bacon at the same time as he saw May, but they were not near the barrel. They were merry, but not quite drunk. May was sober. Sergeant Jarvis stated he was orderly sergeant on Christmas-day. All the men in the troop answered their names, or were in bed at roll-call. He never reported any absent. He did not hear anything unusual occur that evening. He saw Jones next morning in minstrel-costume, and with his face blackened. Numbers of men of other regiments were asleep in the quarters on Christmas night.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 12th February, says:—The lecture hall of the Society of Arts was crowded yesterday afternoon on the occasion of Lord Lamington's description of his journey from Siam to Tonquin. The annexation of Burma has brought Indo-China into close contact with our Eastern Empire and it was only natural, therefore, that the enterprising young traveller should have been invited by the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to read a paper before that body. The audience was not only one of the largest ever attracted to such a meeting but singularly representative. The Chinese Ambassador came attended by two of his attaches. MM. Lecomte and Fabre of the French Embassy listened with composure to Lord Lamington's allusions to French activity in the Far East and their suicidal policy in trying to keep Tonquin as a close market for their own goods. The gentlemen from the Siamese legation must have been gratified by the cordial manner in which the enlightenment of their sovereign was referred to, especially by the chairman (Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke) who of course spoke with great authority on the subject. The Japanese present showed an infantile delight in the photographs that were shown on the screen by aid of a magic lantern. As in his speech seconding the address of the Lords his answer to the Royal Message, Lord Lamington strongly advocated our acceptance of the State of Chieng Kheng. It would be contended from an excellent line of demarcation between us and the French, and no one with any knowledge of that country, he said, would deny that the day must come when we and the French have conterminous frontiers. He expressed regret that the French at home do not give a free hand to those in Tonquin to develop the country in place of trying to keep it as a close market for their own goods. Cochin-China was prosperous because of free trade; now it suffers from that advantage being taken away. He drew a dreary picture of the newer possessions of the French. Tonquin, according to Lord Lamington, has never had the chance, and with the slow influx of capital, the resources of the delta remain as they were before the arrival of the French. "Every kind of restriction is," he added, "placed on the introduction of foreign capital, to the detriment of the country; whilst the government monopoly of opium-growing and the heavy taxes levied on the people combine to drive them to dacoity." The French in Tonquin are ready for change, but their selfish stay-at-home countrymen are obdurate. Sir Steuart Bayley led off the discussion and, as might have been expected in an official, holding the responsible position of political adviser to the Secretary of State, did not commit himself to approval of Lord Lamington's views about Chieng Kheng. Sir Charles Crosthwaite treated the question from three points of views. First, the facilities for reaching these countries; second, their use as markets for English manufactures; and, third, the opportunities they might afford in the way of employment for what he called those superfluous articles, our boys. Mr. W. Ridley, Engineer-in-Chief of the Siam Railway Surveys, and General Michael, C.S.I., also spoke. A very interesting meeting was brought to a close by Lord Lamington's acknowledgment of a vote of thanks. He said he had no idea that he should have been favoured with such a distinguished audience. Judging from the large meetings that now appear to be the rule in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts the increased interest in Indian affairs of which we hear now and again is not confined to the desire to introduce the principle of one man one vote into the East. The Society of Arts is concerned with more practical objects; and knows nothing of politics.

A telegram, published in this morning's paper, states that the Ceylon Government has voted £8,000 to provide for the adequate representations of that colony at the Chicago Exhibition and applied for 1,200 feet of space, as well as ground for the erection of a tea pavilion. The information is accurate except in one particular. The £8,000 contributed by Ceylon comes not entirely from the Government but partly from the Ceylon Planters' Association, who evidently mean business.

The Lord Mayor has rather superfluously denied a rumour to the effect that the Prince of Wales had written to him with reference to a projected engagement between Prince George and Princess May of Teck. The report besides being inherently improbable was somewhat clumsy as it connected the supposed Royal letter with the wedding presents. I am told as a "positive fact," though I mention the matter with all reserve, that an intimation has been made to certain official personages regarding Prince George's future. According to my informant, the Prince of Wales hopes soon to be in a position to announce his son's engagement with a Royal Princess. This may or may not be true. At any rate it is not so improbable as the "cock and bull story," contradicted from the Mansion House.

The death of Sir James Caird is deeply regretted here as it, no doubt, will be in India, in which since his mission as a member of the Famine Commission he exhibited much interest. He was to have presided next month at the reading of a paper by Sir William Wedderburn on agricultural credit. He originally promised to preside at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts when Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker will discourse on the agricultural needs of India, but a few days before the fatal relapse he asked to be excused on the ground of ill-health. Some of Sir James Caird's views were conversed in India, but all who had the privilege of his acquaintance found him very agreeable. He and the late John Bright were close friends.

THE HOLI CELEBRATION AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A recent order of the Collector of Surat has been the cause of much discontent among the Hindoos of that city. The order in question requires that people who want to light the Holi ought to take a license from the Police Inspector. Those who on account of ignorance or otherwise fail to do so can not be allowed to light their Holis; in case they do so they will be liable to prosecution. This is an attack on privileges which the people have been enjoying for more than three or four centuries; in fact, no one knows how long they have been enjoying these rights; and to defend this interference with the customs of the people the official who issues the circular appeals to Sec. 39 (cl. ft of Bombay Act V. of 1890). But the section cannot be extended to the case in hand and any action taken under the section will be illegal, and will in any case entail much *zulum* on the poor people.

It is the declared policy of the legislature that all its Acts are so to be construed as never to extend to the established common law and religious customs of the people, and I think the District Magistrate has no right to restrict the Holi in the manner he has done. The framers of the Act cannot have contemplated the placing of so much arbitrary power in the hands of the police, whose varying fancy and ignorance of law is often the subject of severe comments from the High Court Bench. It will be a dangerous instrument in ignorant hands.

The press of the Presidency will, I hope, take up the question in right earnest and see that the unwise circular is either withdrawn or that the section in question is properly amended by the Government.

And I ask the people of Surat to take all constitutional means of opposing and setting aside this order which creates a bad precedent for the future.

JUNIUS.

AFFAIRS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the telegram in your issue of Friday, the 26th, beginning "Affairs in Kathiawar," &c., I wish to point out to you that the proper strength of the troops in Kathiawar is a regiment of Infantry and a squadron of cavalry. This complement has not for some months been in the Province and for many years the garrison has never been so small.

The passage is, therefore, somewhat suggestive (which I know you would not desire) to the public, unacquainted with the facts, that Kathiawar is undergoing a considerable strengthening of garrison on account of a generally disturbed state. This, of course, is not the case.—Yours, &c.,

Kathiawar, Feb. 26. C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE exports of wheat in January amounted to 1,684,861 cwts., this being the smallest export in any month of the present official year. The total quantity exported in the ten months ending with January amounts to 27,186,334 cwts., say 1,359,316 tons. The price of wheat has been steadily falling in England for some two months past, the average when the mail left being 33s. 10*d.*, which was only fractionally higher than the price in the middle of last March before the commencement of the boom. It is improbable that exports will be larger next month or in March than they were in January, and the total exports of the year may be taken as likely to be about a million and a-half tons, as we have before anticipated. After March the new wheat will be coming into the markets, and the exports in April, May and June will no doubt be large. Unless prices rise again in Europe, however, the activity of the trade will largely diminish after June. It seems quite clear from the course of prices at home that supplies have been at least equal to the demand, and we may confidently expect a resumption of the normal conditions of the wheat trade from India, and a substantial fall in price.

THE members of Mr. W. M. Conway's mountaineering and scientific expedition sailed on Feb. 6 by the steamship Ocampo for Karachi, whence they will proceed by way of Abbotabad and Kashmir to the mountains of Baltistan, on the frontier of Eastern Turkestan for the purpose of making a thorough exploration of the high glacial area of the Karakoram range.

THE following officers have been permitted to retire from the service on the dates specified:—Colonel W. Hopkinson, Bengal Infantry, General List, and Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, January 30, 1892. Colonel G. J. Van Someren, Madras Infantry, General List, and Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad, February 1, 1892; and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Blanshard, Bombay Staff Corps, Second in Command, 12th Bombay Infantry, March 25, 1892.

ON the opening of the Session a Blue-Book of 114 pages was presented on the Consumption of Opium in India. The various local governments have been put to great trouble in the collection of statistics on the subject, and the Government of India in a letter dated October 14, 1891, summarises these reports and proves that the statements put forth by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade are incorrect. At the same time orders have been given to all the local governments to take steps for the closure of shops for the consumption of opium, wherever this can be done without risk of serious disorder.

LETTER post intelligence from Teheran describes he state of the country as precarious. A weak Government finds itself in the presence of a people embittered by a long period of extortion and misrule, and it is doubtful whether, in case of emergency, the authorities could count upon the badly-paid army. During the recent tobacco riots the Naib-es-Sultaneh, Minister of War, accompanied by the director of the arsenal, the commander of the garrison, and a few other officers, went to the so-called Cannon-square in order to pacify the crowd. The latter assumed a hostile attitude toward the minister and his followers. His Royal Highness addressed the people in conciliatory terms, and embraced the ringleader.

THE Madrid papers of February 9 published a telegram dated "Almeria, February 8 evening," which stated that the British steamer Caledonia of the Anchor Line, returning from India, had run aground near Cape le Gata in a dense fog. Near the same spot, on the same night, the British steamer Valencia, laden with fruit and coal, went on the rocks. The Spanish steamer Numancia and many boats from Almeria went to assist the British vessel. No casualties are reported.

THE Russian Government [illegible] belonging to the Volunteer Fleet to Vladivostock during the coming spring. The new cruiser Saratoff is to leave on March 12 with reinforcements for the Eastern Siberian Military district. The Petersburg will leave a few days later with convicts and war material, and will be followed by the Nighni Novgorod with emigrants and some Kruppguns. Three other vessels will start in April. It is expected that the Government will engage several foreign steamers to leave the Black Sea ports with railway plant for the Siberian Railway, as the majority of the Volunteer Fleet steamers are already engaged.

UP to the present time none of the soldiers implicated in the resent murders at St. Petersburg has been executed, owing, it is believed, to some technical judicial difficulty. The Emperor is greatly incensed, and has issued orders that neither the Colonel of the regiment, nor any officers of the squadrons to which the guilty men belonged, shall be eligible for promotion for the next four years. Furthermore, it is contemplated to remove the regiment from St. Petersburg. The Czar has also ordered that even if, in a moment of forgetfulness, he should call for the uniform of the Gardes a Cheval, to wear on any State occasion, it is not to be brought, as he intends never to wear it again. One of the most wealthy of the nobles, who is an officer of the regiment, has already sent in his resignation.

PRINCE BISMARCK has just received a valuable present from the German colony in Burma. It consists of a centrepiece of solid silver, two feet long and three feet high. The pedestal is entirely covered with beautifully-worked figures, and at each corner are artistically-wrought dragons, each of which carries a huge ivory tusk, which is hollowed out, and decorated with Burmese carvings. This gift, which is pronounced by experts to be the most perfect masterpiece of Burmese art-industry which has ever reached Europe, has taken eighteen months to complete.

IN the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 5 Senhor de Arriaga (Republican) moved, amidst profound silence, the impeachment of Senhor Marianno de Carvalho, late Minister of Finance, for having advanced 3,000,000f. to the Royal Portuguese Railway Company without the cognisance of his Cabinet colleagues, and further, that a committee of inquiry be appointed to ascertain whether any other persons are implicated in this matter besides Senhor de Carvalho. Senhor de Arriaga's proposals have been unanimously approved by the Cortes.

THE special correspondent of Reuter's agency still writes from Saratof, where the thermometer shows 68 degrees of frost. He does not find that starvation is as severe in the district as he had been given to understand. Local philanthropists have been very active. The correspondent describes what he considers to have been a narrow escape on his part from being robbed. The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the gist of a chat with a former professor of the Imperial Academy of Agriculture, who says there was no excuse for the unpreparedness of the Government. It had been fully warned by a series of reports extending over several years.

THE Queen has granted a suite of apartments in Kensington Palace to Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, recently appointed Bath King-at-Arms.

MR. EDWARD GEFLOWSKI, the sculptor, whose statue of the Queen is so prominent an object in the Foreign Office, is now engaged upon a full-length statue of the Duke of Clarence, which will be complete before the opening of the Royal Academy. The Duke is in civilian dress.

THE Sultan has presented the Emperor William with a magnificent painting, executed by an Armenian artist, and representing the arrival of His Majesty at Dolma Pagdsche, outside of Constantinople, and his reception by the Sultan.

IT is stated in Constantinople that certain telegrams from that capital, which were published in London on December 31, give a correct account of the Turkish policy of neutrality towards all other Powers, but it is denied that these telegrams emanate from a semi-official source.

IT is stated that Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle has been offered, and has accepted, the command of the Channel Squadron, in succession to Sir Michael Culme Seymour, who retired from that post in May. Admiral Fremantle was in command of the East India Station between 1888 and 1891.

THERE is (says the *World*) no truth in the report, which has been widely circulated, that Prince George of Wales will shortly start on a tour of the principal Courts of Europe, beginning at Rome. Such an expedition could not be undertaken while the family of the Prince of Wales are in deep mourning, and no such tour is contemplated. The Duke of Clarence only visited the Court of Berlin, and he went there in company with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke, however, was not a good linguist, whereas Prince George speaks French, German, and Italian fluently, and has a very fair knowledge of Spanish.

IT is stated that the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Bank has at present in circulation 420,000,000fl. in paper money amply covered by gold reserves and securities. The State has in circulation 350,000,000fl. of paper money, against which no securities are deposited. Gold to the amount of £30,000,000 sterling is now required by the Government, but it is only proposed to redeem in gold 250,000,000fl. of the 350,000,000fl. in circulation referred to above, the remaining 100,000,000fl. remaining available for payment of taxes, duties, &c. It is pointed out that there has been a surplus for the last two years of 40,000,000fl., with a Treasury reserve of 250,000,000fl., only to be touched in the event of war. The proportion of silver held at present by the Austro-Hungarian Bank amounts to 166,000,000fl., the gold total being only 80,000,000fl. It is expected that before two years are past Austria will be able to obtain all the gold required without disturbing the money market.

THE Imperial German loan has been covered four times, and the Prussian loan three times over.

THE Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Blak Eagle upon the Marquis di Rudini.

A PROCLAMATION by President Harrison is published promulgating the Reciprocity Treaty concluded between the United States and the British West Indies.

THE Austrian Parliament has imposed a tax for every Bourse transaction of ten kreutzers, or about twopence, the two contracting parties being liable for five kreutzers each.

AN incident, which illustrates in a striking manner the absolute power of the military element in Austria as against civilians, is reported to have occurred at Jarnow, near Lemberg, in Galicia, the other day. A ball was being given by the local shooting club, and, when the festivities were at their height, a quarrel arose between a captain of the Corps of Jaegers and a doctor. The officer struck the latter a severe blow, which was immediately returned, whereupon two other Jaeger officers who were present rushed to their comrade's assistance, and drawing their swords, cut his opponent down. The doctor was removed to the hospital in a very precarious condition, and the ball was brought to an abrupt conclusion. The affair caused intense feeling in the place, but no inquiry has yet been instituted by the military authorities.

THE Hotel Royal, one of the oldest and best known hotels in New York, was completely destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning (Feb. 7). The building had accommodation for 200 guests, and all the rooms except four were occupied. Flames were discovered in the lift shaft, nearly in the centre of the structure, but the man who made the discovery and the night clerk were driven back before they could arouse the visitors. When the fire brigade arrived, their whole efforts had to be directed to saving the people in the hotel. Some heartrending scenes ensued. Some leaned to the ground and [illegible] of seriously injured, others were gallantly rescued by the firemen, and many, it is supposed, can never have reached the windows. It is stated that the total number of persons who lost their lives was seventeen.

ONE of the richest officers of the Garde du Corps, who sent in his papers because of the Emperor William's objection to his driving on to the parade ground in his carriage, announces in a newspaper advertisement that "owing to unfortunate circumstances" he intends to dispose of his horses and carriages.

THE four Xeres "Anarchists" were on Feb. 10 executed by garotting, one of them making a violent struggle on the scaffold, while another made a confession. At Barcelona, on the previous night, a bomb was exploded in the street, it is supposed, by some of the condemned men's comrades, and much excitement prevails.

THE German Emperor celebrated on Feb. 10 the twenty-third anniversary of his entrance as an officer into the German Army. The Emperor has devised a new Coat-of-Arms for Alsace-Lorraine, the device being a combination of the Imperial Eagle, with the Imperial Crown and the Arms of the two Provinces which form the Reichsland.

DURING the last few weeks the Roman populace have been saying (the *Daily News* remarks) that Beatrice Cenci is now out of purgatory. The legend runs that when, during the Pontificate of Clement VIII., Beatrice Cenci was executed for the crime of parricide, the people, who pitied her greatly, said that God had not sent her to hell, but into purgatory. At that time the property of the Cenci family was sequestrated, but when Paul Borghese became Pope he hastened to distribute it among his nephews. This favour, it was said, would only last until Beatrice was released from purgatory. Now that the Borgheses are almost ruined it is commonly repeated in Rome that the punishment is ended and Beatrice liberated.

THE Princess of Wales has granted permission for the cot in the Victoria Hospital for Children, which has been endowed by the members of the Children's Salon connected with the Gentlewoman' to be named in memory of the Duke of Clarence. Her Royal Highness has selected the words "Albert Victor Edward" to be placed over the cot.

IF there is any truth in rumour, it will not be surprising if Princess Beatrice and her husband are by and by provided with a house of their own in town, and Princess Louise takes her younger sister's place as the Queen's amanuensis and inseparable companion. Some of those in a position to judge are of opinion that the more frequent presence of the Marchioness of Lorne at Court, and the appointment of the Marquis to the governorship of Windsor Castle, are straws showing which way the wind is blowing, and, fond of children as the Queen is, the growing family of Princess Beatrice cannot but interfere with the incessant and undivided devotion which is almost essential to the Queen. Lord Lorne has waited a good many years, patiently enough, for adequate recognition at Court, and few would regret to see him come in for a share of Royal favour. Amongst the most interested and busy people present at the wreck of the Eider was the Marquis of Lorne, who, I understand, took several sketches and made copious notes of the various proceedings for the *Daily Graphic*. The son-in-law of the Queen as a member of the Fourth Estate speaks volumes for the spirit of the age in which we live, thinks the *Lady Pictorial*.

THE Committee of the Portuguese Parliament concluded its report upon the Finance Minister's programme on Feb. 9. According to this report the income tax will begin with 5 per cent. on annual incomes of £90 sterling to £150, and will gradually increase on every additional £60 until it reaches 20 per cent. on incomes of and above £333. Ministers of the Crown, Bishops, Diplomatists, and Consuls will be exempted from this charge, but no public official will be allowed to receive an annual salary exceeding £444 after March 1 next. The sumptuary, industrial, banking property, house, and various other taxes are slightly increased. The Minister's programme relating to the interior and exterior bonds remains unaltered.

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT.

THE public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Offices, Allahabad, on Friday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight was examined by Mr. Reid. He said:—On or about the 15th or 16th December I paid a visit to Jaunpur. Mr. Wheeler was previously advised of my arrival. While I was at Benares Mr. Gray received a telegram from Mr. Wheeler and a reply was sent to it. The journey was continued, and on arrival at Jaunpur I saw Mr. Wheeler in his private room at the Judge's court. I commenced by asking Mr. Wheeler upon the matter of the judgment in Debi Pershad's case, which was the pressing matter upon which I had gone to Jaunpur. Mr. Wheeler raised no objection to giving an explanation. He asked if he might see Mr. Gray, who is a member of his own service and a friend of his. I thought it undesirable he should do so. Mr. Wheeler asked to see Mr. Gray before giving his explanation. I have recorded exactly what took place at that interview, and the notes I produce contain more particularly the words used by Mr. Wheeler with regard to Debi Pershad matter. As to the other matters mentioned in my report, for those I rely on my memory. The entries about the Debi Pershad matter were read out to Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler sat on one side of the table and I sat on the other. Mr. Wheeler had a book before him. I told him it was a matter of very great pain to me personally to come to Jaunpur to make this inquiry; that the High Court regarded his conduct with great regret and disapprobation; and that so serious was the position considered to be that I had been deputed to come to Jaunpur for the purpose of affording him every opportunity of giving such explanation of his neglect of duty as he might wish.

I stated to Mr. Wheeler the dates, which were fresh in my memory, with regard to Debi Pershad's case. I referred to his committal, the date the case was completed before him, and the date when sentence was pronounced.

Mr. Straight, reading from notes, said: He said "I have lost the judgment and I do not know where to find it and it has caused me the greatest distress of mind. That is the reason I have not answered the High Court's letters. I wrote that judgment and it was forty or fifty pages of foolscap—It finished half way down a sheet of foolscap—the first side—and I came into court with this judgment and I wrote "Delivered," the date and my name in court. There was no court that day except for the purpose of delivering that judgment. I had brought it on the preceding Saturday but none of the office were here so I did not deliver it. I took it back to my house and have searched for it; but have been unable to find it. I have always gone on hoping I would find it. My only excuse for my delay in delivering the judgment was the serious illness from which I was suffering and I found the greatest difficulty in grappling with the record, which was voluminous; and the case also involved reference to six other records."

Mr. Wheeler also stated to me that he had found the first two pages of the judgment written on two sides of one sheet of paper. I asked Mr. Wheeler where that piece of paper was, and he said "at home." I told him to forward it to the High Court at his earliest convenience, and it was subsequently forwarded and is upon the record. I asked Mr. Wheeler why, having regard to the order of Mr. Justice Knox, and that of the Chief Justice, which had followed it, he had not reported the loss of the judgment to the High Court and had not offered this explanation. He said he had no other explanation to offer than that he had already given. I asked Mr. Wheeler if he could explain the disappearance of the judgment, all but the first sheet. He said "It might have been stolen." I asked him if he suspected anybody, and he said he did not. I asked him why, having taken the written judgment to the court and delivered it, and having put his name and the date to it, he did not hand it to the peshkar, and why he took it back to his house. He gave me no explanation as to this. In the course of this conversation I told Mr. Wheeler that I was aware that between the date of the case of Debi Pershad's trial, and the date when he pronounced sentence, letters had been written to him by Government pressing for a delivery of the judgment. Mr. Wheeler gave me another possible reason for the disappearance of the judgment, which, unless he desires it, I shall not disclose. The statement that he had taken the judgment back to his house was in connection with the statement as to the date—October 21st—on which judgment was given.

Mr. Reid: Did you have any conversation with Mr. Wheeler about a decree, transferred from Meerut?—I did.

What was his explanation?—[illegible] to his house? I asked Mr. Wheeler whether there were decrees being executed against him in these Provinces. He said: "I admit there are decrees being executed against me in these Provinces." I asked him as a fact. (I read from my notes made at the time, but this note was not read out to him.) He said: "One decree of the Bank of Upper India at Meerut has come here for execution. A man presented a petition, who had come from Meerut. Left word for the man who presented it to come to my house, and he came, and I told him I had got the petition and I would write to Mr. McLeavy and if he (i. e., McLeavy) insisted on executing it I would do so. I don't know whether the petition is in court or at my house. Mr. McLeavy had promised he would not execute the decree. That is, the only decree that has come to this court." Something then was said which led to Mr. Wheeler remarking, "I am under the impression that a court passing a decree against a Government servant has to report the fa[illegible] to Government."

[illegible]d Mr. Wheeler, so far as my memory serves, we[illegible] alone the whole time. The first subject we discussed after this was the state of his files, his time sheets, and so on. ("Time-sheets" are returns of the hours the judge sat during the month.) When that was finished we proceeded to discuss the subject of the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. During this conversation I was taking these notes. That business was the main matter I had come officially to Jaunpur for.

When you had come to an end of that matter had not the strictly official part of the interview come to an end?—No.

Did you not say to him at that time, "There, I have done with the official part: that's all over; and now I am going to sink the official and talk to you as an old friend?"—Not until afterwards. I did make use of some such expression, but it was later in the interview. The exact expression was, "Now I am going to sink the High Court Judge."

You are quite sure you did not propose to sink the High Court Judge immediately after the discussion of Debi Pershad's matter?—Quite sure. I have, in fact, personal and private relations with Mr. Wheeler, and have known him almost all the time I have been in the country. I did not discuss personal and private matters immediately after Debi Pershad's matter was finished. I think I had a paper before me with the dates relating to Debi Pershad's case written down. I did not refer to all the dates from memory.

Did you open the conversation about Debi Pershad with words to the effect, "Now that is over and I come to Debi Pershad's case. You were weeks trying that man and months before you sentenced him, under pressure from Government, and ever since he has got no copy of the judgment, and you know you never wrote a judgment in the case at all?"—No; I never said that. I never made use of any such expression.

Did not you conclude your remarks in opening about Debi Pershad with a remark to this effect: "I question very much whether you wrote a judgment at all," or, "It looks very much as if you never wrote a judgment at all?"—That may have been so; I may have said "It seems to me very questionable whether you ever wrote a judgment at all."

Did not he immediately upon that say with great vehemence that he had written a judgment:—Most undoubtedly; he most emphatically said he had written a judgment, but I don't say whether on that occasion. He said it most emphatically.

With some degree of vehemence?—Emphatically.

Now that was an extremely heated interview, was it not?—I trust not on my part. I trust I shall never have to do such a duty again.

But it was it not, in part, a rather stormy interview?—I don't know about stormy.

There was a good deal of excitement?—Mr. Wheeler, when I spoke to him, was apparently suffering from a good deal of excitement—naturally.

There was a good deal of feeling displayed, was there not?—I hope not. I displayed no feeling.

You said Mr. Wheeler was suffering from natural excitement.—He certainly was not in good health.

Mr. Strachey: I am now only referring to Debi Pershad's matter.—He sp

judgment back in his box and took it back to his house. No statement by Mr. Wheeler that he had spent hours daily at the judgment appears on my notes. He did not say he took it to his house to arrange it, and arranged the records. I am quite sure of that. He did not say that the corners of the sheets on which he had written the judgment contained pencil marks and numbers. He showed me a sheet of judgment paper, ruled down the side. This was, I think, when he was explaining what paper he had written the judgment on. There is no remark of that kind on the notes.

Mr. Wheeler did not tell me that he did not intend to send the record into the office until the papers were all in order, and a list of them made, for all of which he intended to have a receipt. He said he had meant to come to Allahabad during the Christmas holidays, if he could not find the judgment. He said something to the effect he should report it to the Chief Justice, or the court, if he did not find it by then. That is not entered on my notes. I did not ask him why he went on searching. What I did say was "Why didn't you report the matter at once." As far as memory serves me, I said: "When you lost the judgment so far back as the month of October why did'nt you at once report the matter to the High Court?" Mr. Wheeler said: "I have always gone on hoping I should find it." I said: "Why didn't you re-write the judgment you lost, and inform the court of the circumstances or something of that sort." I do not recollect that he said: "How could I write another judgment. There could not be another judgment. The second judgment would be no judgment at all." I would pledge myself to that. I meant that he should have reported the matter to the High Court and that he should have reproduced something and sent it to the High Court, saying that, so far as he remembered, it was what he had written in his judgment.

I do not remember any reply to my inquiry why he did not re-write the judgment. I don't remember how the remark about re-writing came in; but it was a sort of general summary. There is nothing in the notes about that, for you have had the whole of the notes.

Mr. Strachey: Have you yourself looked at and considered the record in Debi Pershad's case?—I decline to answer that question, as I was one of the Judges who determined the appeal of Debi Pershad's case.

The record was a good record. It was voluminous and bulky. I am prepared to say that the Sessions Judge had evidently taken pains with the case. The evidence was fully recorded. It was a careful record, and showed the Sessions Judge had tried his case with great care and industry.

Mr. Justice Straight, continuing: I did not first say to Mr. Wheeler: "Do you think it may have been stolen?" Mr. Wheeler said it might have been stolen; the suggestion was not first made by me. I asked him whether there was any one whom he suspected. He did not say in reply: "I am not going to say I suspect any particular person of stealing it; I simply say I had it in my house and it is gone." He said he did not suspect any particular person. The conversation about Debi Pershad's case occupied the greater part of the interview—perhaps three quarters of an hour; but I can't say with any certainty. It certainly occupied the substantial portion of the interview, and the whole interview lasted, I think, an hour and twenty minutes, or an an hour and a-half. I should not like to be positive about that. Towards the close of the interview, I said what I have told you, viz., that I would drop the High Court Judge, and I did talk to him as an old friend. He talked to me about many matters connected with himself as a private individual. The first mention of the decree of the Bank of Upper India was not made in this part of the conversation—the private part. I asked him whether there were not decrees against him in these Provinces which might be executed. That's how it began. He said on that "Yes; and a decree was brought down to me." He told me at once. He volunteered the statement—came out with it at once. I should not have known anything about it if he had not told me. He was perfectly candid about it. It was upon my mentioning decrees in general that he volunteered the statement as to this particular decree. I had not put my notes away when the talk about the decrees came up. I had not temporarily put them away, I am sure.

Mr. Strachey: Upon his making that statement did not you say; "Stop: I must make a note of that?"—I did, and I did make a note.

Didn't he then protest against that and say it was not part of the official interview?—I have no recollection of his doing so.

Did he make no protest of a note being made?—No; as far as I could judge, as I said before, he was perfectly frank about it.

I did not read over that part of my note to Mr. Wheeler. I attached so much more importance to the Debi Pershad matter that I did not trouble matter. My mind was more particularly directed to the Debi Pershad matter, and you can imagine I was anxious to bring this interview to a close. He told me that he had been in correspondence with Mr. MacLeavy, who had arranged, in common with other creditors of his, to give him time, and that this application was only sent to frighten him. He also said Mr. McLeavy had promised not to execute the decree against him. I understood that before this decree was sent to Jaunpur this had been arranged. I understood from him that before McLeavy sent the decree he had promised not to execute it. That was not entered on my note. Probably he did say the Lieutenat Governor knew when decrees were passed against Government servants, or something to that effect. I may have said:—"Well, that is in your favour, and I will make a note of it." I made a note; it is the last entry I have on my notes. Before the interview closed I suggested that he should dispose of as many civil appeals as he could up to the 24th December, and then get his quarterly report made out and sent to the High Court by the 2nd January. I said: "You could do fifty or sixty by that time," and he said he could, as many were part heard. I did say: "If I can possibly manage it. I will see that the question of your file of work does not come up till the 4th January, an when the Judges meeet." That was meant to afford Mr. Wheeler every opportunity of getting out of the mess he had got in with regard to his civil work. He had told me it was of vital importance he should remain in his appointment. Mr. Wheeler said he had hoped with the cold weather to get through the arrears; he asked that the whole of the cold weather as well as the hot weather should be taken into account in judging of his civil work. I said to him: "You are very good in your criminal work, (by which I meant well off in it), so make yourself come out as well as you can on the civil side, and then, at the close of the year, I will see what can be done for you." I meant that Mr. Wheeler was to let us see what progress he could make by the 31st December, and, if it was good, that I would do my best to have afforded him a further opportunity to continue as Judge during the remaining three months of the cold weather. The return was sent in, I think, by the 2nd January. Before leaving I said to him: "Now, I suppose, you would like to have a chat with Gray; he is an old friend of yours."

I have brought some letters.

The following letters were then read:—

The first letter was dated December 16th, and was as follows:—

My dear Straight,—Can you let me know whether the 4th is the day? I can assure you, by our old acquaintanceship, that no man can be more utterly in earnest about getting out of a wrong position than I am. It is the one thing I am really living for. And if only I can get well enough to do my work properly and don't have to take leave I shall go on steadily paying off, and in about 4 or 5 years I shall be clear, and have lived through it all. I have really no other object in life. I have aged awfully this last year. I have done with folly, and I mean this now to be utterly, and absolutely, my last. I am not saying this to get out of it.

My position now is utterly intolerable, but when we meet in the old country, 5 or 6 years hence, I shall be a new and free man.—Yours sincerely,

PERCY WHEELER.

The second letter dated December 25th, ran:—

My dear Mr. Straight,—To-day's "Pioneer" is the first intimation I have received of the High Court's opinion on my statement that I wrote a judgment and that I have lost it, i.e., that some one has removed it. I regret infinitely that you should have joined with the Chief Justice in judicially proclaiming me an infamous liar, and if you left this district with that opinion on your mind, that I was entitled to know it, and in the name of my Service am I to learn my and its shame from a newspaper report? What I told you was utter, absolute truth. I pin my future on it. I shall file an affidavit and challenge any inquiry, and will fight the thing through until all men know I am innocent of this frightful charge. Nothing in my life has ever justified this. I have been in many scrapes, but all my inquisitors have recorded that I instantly owned up everything. This is the first time I have been told I was afraid to acknowledge what I had done. It is not true. I wasn't afraid. If had been the scoundrel I am told I am in the columns of the "Pioneer," I should have acted differently to what I have done. I have wired to "Pioneer," Government and everybody. I know you did what you did according to your conscience, but unwittingly you have put on me a stigma without any foundation. I shall file an affidavit. I challenge any inquiry and will go up to the House of Commons if necessary, which it can't be. Apart from the wrong done me I protest in the name of my Service against such an accusation as this one being brought to my notice through the columns of a newspaper—which I might not have read—without any intimation, from the court to which I am subordinate. I am beside myself with indignation at the imputation, and protest against the way in which I am permitted to learn it has been made.—Yours sincerely,

PERCY WHEELER.

Re-examined: I left the Court about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and reached Allahabad in the early morning. I did not close my eyes the whole night. The explanation is that the train left Jaunpur at 2 o'clock in the morning. I was walking up and down the platform for three hours. I was extremely overpressed in my mind with this matter. I thought of it in all its aspects I hope. I did not make up my mind even that night—not until the following day. What my opinion was is of no consequence; it will not, and ought not, to affect the Commissioners.

On the evidence being read over, Mr. Straight added: Such conclusion as I then arrived at was formed without communication with any human being. I never discussed or spoke of it with any one. The conversation about Mr. Wheeler's continuance in his post as Judge took place at the close of our interview. Mr. Wheeler has stayed with me in Allahabad on more than one occasion. These are all considerations which made this a most distressing matter to me.

By Mr. Keye: I left the court house after the interview with friendly feelings for Mr. Wheeler, and prepared to help him.

Mr. Straight added: "I left him with this in my mind, that if I was upon consideration satisfied with the explanation about Debi Pershad I intended to do the best I could to obtain him an opportunity of a further three months, in order to enable him to show that in the cold weather he could grapple with his civil work."

Mr. Straight also added: "On the way from the Jaunpur court house to the Station I did make a remark to Mr. Gray, the Registrar, with regard to Mr. Wheeler's explanation about Debi Pershad's matter.

Mr. Straight was altogether under examination for nearly four hours.

After the luncheon adjournment, Hamid Ahmad, head constable, said that on the day judgment was given in Debi Pershad's case he was doing the work of Court Inspector. The Sahib put all the papers, about two inches thick, into the box. Most of the conversation was in English, but there was a portion of it in Hindustani. He thought the Judge said "tajwiz taiyar nahin" (the judgment is not ready).

Debi Pershad then said that on the day sentence was passed on him, he stood five or six yards from the Judge. Mr. Wheeler took out some papers from his box and placed them on the table. He was on a lower level than the Judge. Then the Judge gave sentence in English and the reader interpreted what he said. Witness then wanted a vakalatnama and the application for a copy of the judgment to the Judge, who attested the vakalatnama. The Judge put his papers in the box and then Hari Ram brought a paper. The first paper Hari Babu brought was wrong; another was brought which the Judge signed, and then he went away. Witness afterwards asked the munsarim for a copy.

Mr. Reid said that with the exception of the telegram, referred to earlier in the day's proceeding, that completed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Strachey remarked that if that telegram were put in at all, it would necessitate the production of a great many other documents relating to that particular phase of the case.

The Commission then adjourned.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Acting Chief Judge, a case came on for judgment, in which Cooverjee Nanjee and others sued Oomerjee Hurry and others for the recovery of Rs. 1,940. Mr. Brown and Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Cowasjee Sethna, represented the defendants. It appeared that on the 23rd of March, 1891, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants, by which the latter undertook to sell all the bran produced in the Wallace Flour Mill, at a fixed rate of five-and-a-half annas per maund. In accordance with the contract the defendants supplied the bran to the plaintiffs until the 21st of September last, but then discontinued to do so notwithstanding the demands made by the plaintiffs. On 21st of September the plaintiffs sent their 1,500 gunny bags, and asked the defendants to fill them with bran, but the defendants refused to do so, and failed to return the gunny bags to which they appropriated to their own use. In consequence of the defendants' default to fulfil the terms of the contract, the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 1,640 by way of damages and Rs. 300 for the value of their gunny bags.

Mr. Russell, for the defendants, contended that the plaintiffs had broken the contract by selling the bran to Allarakhia Thawar and Megjee Ludha. There was condition precedent by which plaintiffs were restricted from selling the bran to those persons which went to the root of the case. He denied the breach of the contract by the defendants and also denied the damage sued for.

Mr. Brown, in reply, stated that the condition was under Section 27 of the Contract was a restraint of trade against public policy, and as a matter of fact, he denied having sold the bran to Allarakhia Thavar and Megjee Ludha.

Mr. Chitty, in delivering judgment, said that in this case the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,940-10, being Rs. 1,640-10 as damages for the breach of a contract and Rs. 300 as the value of 1,500 gunny bags supplied to the defendants by the plaintiff, and appropriated by the defendants to their own use. Mr. Chitty, after recapitulating the facts proceeded to say that there was not much dispute raised about the facts. Several defences were raised by Mr. Russell, and the main point in the case was whether the defendants were justified in declining to perform the contract on their part in consequence of a breach alleged to have been committed by the plaintiffs in selling bran from this mill to Allarakhia Thavar and Megjee Ludha. On this point three questions arose, namely, whether the plaintiffs had, in fact, sold bran to Allarakhia and Megjee as alleged by the defence; second, whether the clause restricting them from so doing was in contravention of Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, and therefore void; third, whether such a breach by the plaintiffs, if proved afforded a good answer to this suit. As to the first question there was no evidence adduced. It was admitted that in May, 1891, a partnership was entered into by certain merchants dealing in bran, amongst whom were Allarakhia and Megjee, which went by the name of Allarakhia Maors Busa and Company. The bran of the mill was brought into pool by the plaintiffs, and there was no actual sale to Allarakhia and Megjee, the effect of the transaction being merely to give them share in the profit and the bran when sold, the plaintiffs receiving their share on the profit realised on bran contributed by Allarakhia and Megjee. If this view was correct the defendants' contention must necessarily fail. Mr. Brown contended the clause was operating as a restraining on trade under Section 27 of the Contract Act. Mr. Russell agreed that at most it was only a partial restriction. The third and the important question was whether such a breach by the plaintiff could be the answer of this suit. Mr. Russell objected to the terms "condition precedent" being used as this was manifest by the subsequent act that it could not be called precedent. It was contended that the breach committed by the plaintiffs injured the bran business, but it was difficult to say how that could be. If indeed injured it would be so remote that Mr. Chitty did not think that he could consider it in this case. He was of opinion that this clause did not even partially void the contract, and that it would be hard to base a claim for damages upon the breach of contract if proved under the circumstances. Mr. Chitty held that this was not such a stipulation, the breach of which would justify the defendants in refusing to perform their part of the contract. He passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,940, with professional costs, but stated a case for the opinion of the High Court.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MARCH 1892.

1, Tuesday—Expected completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club's Performance, Novelty Theatre.
Prize distribution, Elphinstone High School.
David Mills Company's Meeting.
Entertainment at St. Patrick's Club.
2, Wednesday—Annual meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.
Evening party to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, Warden Road.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
British Empire Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
4, Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
8, Tuesday—Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
10, Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
11 Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
12, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Saturday—Annual entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
Point to Point Race and close of Light Horse Camp.
21 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23, Wednesday—People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
23 Wednesday—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Meeting.
24, Thursday—Indian Guarantee Association's Meeting.
26, Saturday—Bombay Swimming Club, semi-annual entertainment.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE following are the entries for this day's races:—

1ST RACE.—3-30 p.m.—"Handicap for Country-breds." Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Farmer's b ch h Faugh-a-Ballagh, 9st 7lbs, Ahmed.
Mr Meber's b ch f Victoria, 9st 3lbs, Kendall.

2ND RACE.—4 p.m.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse." Distance R. C. and straight.

Ahmed M. Mushari's b a h Gaze, 8st 12lbs, Salah.
Colonel Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs.
M and F's b a h Barnum, 8st 12lbs, Abdool Rahman.
Mr Farmer's b a h Sirius, 9st 7lbs, Robinson.
Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Tigris, 9st, Kendall.
Ali bin Ameer's ch a h Arab Chief, 9st 5lbs, Ibrahim.
H H Aga Khan's bk a h Aberdeen, 8st 5lbs, Oomer.
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 8st 10lbs, Thomson.

3RD RACE.—4-30 p.m.—"The Second Dealers' Plate." Distance 1½ mile.

Abdool Rahman Haji's ch a g Munsoor, 8st, Mahomed.
Esoof Adwanee's b a h Dervish, 8st 6lb, Ahmed.
Hassaan bin Budder's g a h, Hoozoor, 9st 11b, Hobday.
Jasim bin Dakhiel's b a g, Imperator, 8st 12lb, Salah.
Khalifa bin Essa's b a c, Rujub 8st 3lb, Luchman.
Mr Maxwell's b a h, Snail, 9st 10lb, Thompson.
Jawad bin Mahomed's g a g Governor, 8st 12lb, Kendall.
Adam Jan Mahomed's g a g Martaban, 8st 13lb, C B Mahomed
H H Aga Khan's g a g Manwar, 8st 13lb, Noormahomed.
Ali bin Amir's c a h Remarkable, 8st 3lb, Ibrahim.
H H Aga Khan's b a g Bismarck, 8st, Oomer.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's g a g Shariff 8st 11b, A Wahed.
Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's b a g Behram, 8st 3lb, Gibbs.
Abdoola

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

RECENT experiments by Messrs. Nichols and Snow demonstrate that zinc oxide when incandescent with heat becomes excessively luminous at a temperature above 880deg. Centigrade. The phenomenon belongs to a class described by Becquerel as the "phosphorescence of heat." This abnormal brightness, which is due to something else than ordinary incandescence, has been observed in other oxides. Cylinders of lime when freshly ignited in the oxyhydrogen flame, also exhibit a momentary brilliance not afterwards observed. The brightness of the magnesium flame may be ascribed to a similar cause. It corresponds to a temperature of the flame of 3,000deg. C.; yet the actual temperature of the flame as measured is only 1,400deg. C. The phenomenon, like ordinary phosphorescence, is a mystery as yet.

We have before alluded to the DeMeriteus method of treating wines by passing currents of electricity through them to mellow and preserve the healthy ones or arrest deterioration in those already giving way. The process has been tried under the auspices of the French Minister of Agriculture on wines in different parts of Algeria, which were subsequently shipped to France, where they remained at the Quai de Bercy for two months. The official report is favourable to the process; all the wines treated having kept well, while the untreated wines are unfit for sale. "Pricked" wines, that is to say, wines just beginning to turn, which had been sterilised by the electricity, were found to have kept unchanged, whereas unsterilised samples had become sour.

We learn from "Insect Life" that Mr. Koebele, who is searching in Australia and New Zealand for insects useful to agriculture, has discovered that a steel-blue ladybird (*the orchus chalybeus*) is a consumer of the "red scale." Orange and lemon trees infested with the scale were found to be swarming with the larvæ of this ladybird; and Mr. Koebele has shipped a large quantity of the eggs and adult insects to America for acclimatisation there.

Mr. G. F. Lawrence has obtained a stone hammer with a polished cushion-shaped head from the Thames at Hammersmith. It is of a greenish veined claystone, and measures 4⅛ by 2⅛ by 1⅛ inches. Hammer heads of this type are comparatively rare, and some of them are of so fine a material and finish as to lend colour to Mr. Lawrence's suggestion that they were hereditary marks of chieftainship and badges of office, like the beautiful jade weapons of New Zealand.

The electric incandescent lamp has been applied as a test of stability by M. Leconte, of the Institute des Sciences, Grand. Wishing to see how stable were the stone supports of his laboratory, he fixed a telescope on one and a Khotinsky incandescent lamp on the other. The telescope was adjusted so that the vibrations of the filament were observable in it. Taps on the floor were given when all was still, and the vibrations of the filament were found to respond to them in a way, which the common mercury test failed to do.

A clear fine quality of mica, resembling the Russian, is found in certain parts of Switzerland, and Messrs. Oswald Moh and Co., of Gorlitz, have used it instead of glass to make gelatine-bromide photographic plates. These mica sensitive plates are so light that twelve to twenty of them only weigh as much as one glass plate of the same size. They are almost colourless, and they are said to resist a shock better than glass. Being so portable they might be useful to intending travellers.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, the well-known geologist, recently stated to the Manchester Geological Society that the thickness of the coal measures at Dover, as far as proved, was 762ft. The direction in which the seams run has not yet been ascertained; but they probably trend Southeastward in the direction of Calais. It is intended to sink a real shaft soon, and Professor Dawkins has good hopes that the seams can be profitably worked.

A memoir has been presented to the Geological Society of France on the fossil quadrupeds recently found in Tunisia during some excavations at Cherichira, by Colonel Jinot. Among these was a fine specimen of the jaw of a mastodon which M. Gaudry has identified as that of a "Mastodon Augustidens" of the middle miocene beds of Sanson and of Simorre. A characteristic feature of this animal is the prolongation of its chin, rendering it difficult to see how it could take its food unless it had a very long tongue, like the ant eater.

Some time ago it was announced by Professor Dewar that he had found a globule of liquid oxygen so magnetic as to move bodily under the influence of a magnet. The same investigator has since discovered that liquid ozone is also strongly attracted in the magnetic field.

The recent plague of field mice in the South of Scotland has been the subject of a paper by Mr. Tom Speedy at a meeting of the Edinburgh Field Naturalists, and Microscopical Society. The vole ("Arvicola agrestis") has been swarming of late in the pastoral glens of the Border Highlands; and it has been lightly asserted that the farmers have themselves to blame for the plague, as they should not have destroyed the owls and hawks which prey upon them. Mr. Speedy cannot agree with this ingenious theory. Voles, he says, are numerous in parts of Selkirkshire where owls and kestrels are not destroyed. On the high grounds, where "vermin" are unmolested by the keepers, the voles are swarming, and on the low ground, where their enemies are destroyed, comparatively few mice are to be seen. The visitation appears to resemble the plagues of lemmings, which periodically infest some parts of Norway.

If the flashes of the great luminary at St. Catherine's Point be of the suddenness for which I pleaded, writes Professor Tyndall to the "Times"—if they approximate, that is to say, to the character of lightning flashes—then I fear all that can be done to bring out the power of the electric light has been already done, and we are forced to the conclusions, which, for many reasons, I deeply regret, that a light which in clear weather shines which solar splendour is practically incompetent to penetrate fog. If we would derive the instruction with we ought to derive from the fate of the "cider" the action of the wind on the night of the 2nd has still to be discussed. For my own part, I am inclined to believe that causes other than the wind were operative in preventing the sound of the siren from being heard on Atherfield Ledge.

A recent Saturday afternoon science lecture at the South Kensington Museum was given by Captain Abney, F.R.S., on "Colour Blindness," as the want of the sense to distinguish colours is commonly called. The subject is one of recognised growing practical importance, apart from its physiological interest, as on the right understanding of coloured signals the lives of many thousands of travellers all over the world depend. Recent testings of the eyesight of those who hold responsible positions have given returns of percentages of fault with regard to colour-sense which shows the increasing need of examination in this respect, as well as in general physique, before appointments are made. Captain Abney, who, with Major-General Festing, has studied the subject, and communicated to the Royal Society papers (since printed in the *Phylosophical Transactions*) on facts as they are found without encroaching on the physician's line of investigation, gave in his allotted hour a *resume* of work done. He showed how the testing question was dealt with from the "spectrum analysis" point. A "normal" sight had to be taken as a basis, and then by the method of plotted-out curves, now so commonly used in statistics, each man's deviation from acuteness to colour could be registered with regard to each colour "band" of the spectrum.

The following simple and economical way of tarring sheet iron pipes, to keep them from rusting, described in the "Scientific American," is well worth notice, and is as follows:—The sections as made should be coated with a coal tar and then filled with light wood shavings, and the latter set on fire. It is declared that the effect of this treatment will be to render the iron practically proof against rust for an indefinite period, rendering future painting unnecessary. In proof of this assertion, the writer cites the example of a chimney of sheet iron erected in 1800, and which, through being treated as he describes, is as bright and sound to-day as when erected, though it has never had a brushful of paint applied to it since. It is suggested that by strongly heating the iron after the tar is laid on the outside, the latter is literally burned into the metal, closing the pores and rendering it rust-proof in a far more complete manner than if the tar itself was first made hot and applied to cold iron, according to the usual practice. It is important, of course, that the iron should not be made too hot, or kept too hot for too long a time, lest the tar should be burned off. Hence the direction for the use of light shavings instead of any other means of heating.

Improvements in the manufacture of margarine are causing great embarrassment to the experts in Paris. In a prosecution for selling margarine as butter, M. Girard, chief of the municipal laboratory, admitted that all the apparatus for detecting the mixture of margarine with butter are untrustworthy, while M. Villers, professor in the School of Pharmacy, and M. Moureau, official taster at the great central markets, both expressed doubts whether the most experienced dealer could discover the fraud by the test of the palate. Nevertheless the Magistrates of the Police Correctionelle in this particular instance inflicted heavy fines on the defendants. The profitable nature of the adulteration will be seen from the fact that, according to the evidence, margarine of the best quality can be manufactured at a cost of about 11d. to 1s. 3d. the kilogramme, while the same quantity of good butter is 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.

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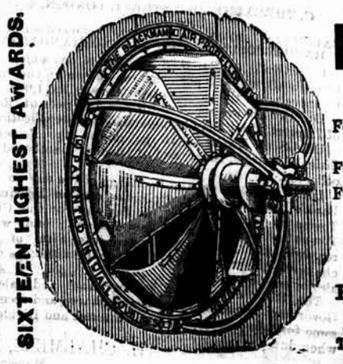

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